



ET



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/journalofcounty13119coun>

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01824 8200

Vol. III.
No. 1.

December,
1912.

GC
941.82501
C832,
V.3,
NO.1

County Louth Archæological Journal.



Price
2/6.

Printed and Published for the
County Louth Archæological
Society, by Wm Tempest, Printer,
Dundalk. All rights reserved.

JOURNAL OF THE
COUNTY LOUTH
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

Rev. JAMES QUINN, C.C.

HON. SEC.



ESTABLISHED 1903.

DUNDALK :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM TEMPEST, DUNDALGAN PRESS.

1913.



S Fialmair Feupamail Maḡ Muirteimne
 1r or-buīde 'n t-arbair ann 'ran bfoḡmair
 Δετ ι τεανντα na mbairrai ó'n itir
 Tá raotair rean-ḡaodálann ḡo leor.

DAN LYNCH.



All Communications for the Editor, who will be glad to lay
 any Papers or Notes of Archæological Interest before the
 Council, should be addressed to:—

REV. JAMES QUINN, C.C.,

EDITOR LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

BALLYBARRACK, DUNDALK.

PRINTED ON IRISH PAPER FROM
 IRISH-MADE TYPES AND PLATES
 BY IRISH LABOUR.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TRADITIONAL IRISH AND HIGHLAND AIRS, by Rev. Luke Donnellan, C.C. ..	5
PATRICK DUNGIN (note), by ῤιαῤῥα ἑῤῥεαῤῥ	15
THE ADVENTURE OF ST. COLUMBA'S CLERICS, by Henry Morris	16
O'NEILL'S CASTLE IN DUNGOLLY, by Rev. Francis Carolan, P.P.	19
SOME FURTHER LOUTH SOUTERRAINS, by Harry G. Tempest	21
ειῤῥῖν & ῤῥῖν , by W. H. Grattan Flood	27
A FAUGHART MONUMENT, by Henry Morris	29
COUNTY LOUTH MEDALS, by James M'Carte	29
RATHCOOLE, UI SEGAIN, LEIRE, by Rev. Nicholas Lawless, P.P.	31
MAX MULLER ON THE DESTRUCTION OF ANTIQUITIES	36
THE STONE AND BRONZE AGES IN OUR MUSEUM, by Henry Morris	37
FAUGHART, CRIOCH ROSS AND SMARMORE, by Rev. Nicholas Lawless, P.P. ..	47
CONAN'S GRAVE, by Hugh Kelly	51
THE ANCIENT TERRITORIES OF OIRGHIALLA, ULADH AND CONAILLE MUIRTHEMHNE, by Rev. Prof. L. Murray	52
WEAVERS' IRON CANDLE-HOLDERS, by Henry Morris	66
BRONZE RING-PIN, by Harry G. Tempest	67
COUNTY LOUTH DEPOSITIONS, 1641, by Rev. Thomas Gogarty, C.C.	68
ῤῥῖῥε ῥῥ'n ῤῥῥεῤῥῥῥῥῥ Townsend, by Maurice O'Gorman	80
WELCOME TO VISCOUNT TOWNSEND, by Henry Morris	80
DROGHEDA TRADE AND CUSTOMS, 1683, by Joseph T. Dolan, M.A.	83
BELLEW INSCRIPTIONS, by Harry G. Tempest	105
SEPULCHRAL CLAY URN	108
NOTES AND QUERIES—Pillar Stone at Belrobin, Barronstown—County Louth Token Coinage—Wright's "Louthiana" and Boswell's "Historical Antiquities of England and Wales"—The Stone of Decapi- tation, Faughart—The Name Proleek—"Letters to the Inhabitants of Newry"—John D'Alton's MS.—MSS. re- lating to the County Louth—Louth Place Names	109
REVIEWS	111
OUR ANNUAL EXCURSION—Cashel of the Kings	116
REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET, 1912	119
DUN DEALGAN FUND REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET, 1912	121
APPENDIX—Objects, Constitution and Rules	124
List of Officers	125
" Council	125
" Members	125



S Fialmhar Feuramhail Mhag Muirtuimne
 Iy or-buidhe 'n t-arbhar ann 'ran bpozmhar
 Aét i tteannta na mbarrái ó'n iéir
 Tá raotair pean-ghaobalann go leor.

DAN LYNCH.

ALL Communications for the Editor, who will be glad to lay
 any Papers or Notes of Archæological Interest before the
 Council, should be addressed to:—

REV. JAMES QUINN, C.C.,

EDITOR LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

BALLYBARRACK, DUNDALK.

PRINTED ON IRISH PAPER FROM
 IRISH-MADE TYPES AND PLATES
 BY IRISH LABOUR.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TRADITIONAL IRISH AND HIGHLAND AIRS, by Rev. Luke Donnellan, C.C. ..	5
PATRICK DUNGIN (note), by ῥιαῖρα ἑλῖσαῖ	15
THE ADVENTURE OF ST. COLUMBA'S CLERICS, by Henry Morris	16
O'NEILL'S CASTLE IN DUNGOLLY, by Rev. Francis Carolan, P.P.	19
SOME FURTHER LOUTH SOUTERRAINS, by Harry G. Tempest	21
ειῖλιν Ἀ ρῦιν , by W. H. Grattan Flood	27
A FAUGHART MONUMENT, by Henry Morris	29
COUNTY LOUTH MEDALS, by James M'Carte	29
RATHCOOLE, UI SEGAIN, LEIRE, by Rev. Nicholas Lawless, P.P.	31
MAX MULLER ON THE DESTRUCTION OF ANTIQUITIES	36
THE STONE AND BRONZE AGES IN OUR MUSEUM, by Henry Morris	37
FAUGHART, CRIOCH ROSS AND SMARMORE, by Rev. Nicholas Lawless, P.P. ..	47
CONAN'S GRAVE, by Hugh Kelly	51
THE ANCIENT TERRITORIES OF OIRGHIALLA, ULADH AND CONAILLE MUIRTHEMNE, by Rev. Prof. L. Murray	52
WEAVERS' IRON CANDLE-HOLDERS, by Henry Morris	66
BRONZE RING-PIN, by Harry G. Tempest	67
COUNTY LOUTH DEPOSITIONS, 1641, by Rev. Thomas Gogarty, C.C.	68
ῥάιλτε τοῦν τῖξεαῖρνα Townsend, by Maurice O'Gorman	80
WELCOME TO VISCOUNT TOWNSEND, by Henry Morris	80
DROGHEDA TRADE AND CUSTOMS, 1683, by Joseph T. Dolan, M.A.	83
BELLEW INSCRIPTIONS, by Harry G. Tempest	105
SEPULCHRAL CLAY URN	108
NOTES AND QUERIES—Pillar Stone at Belrobin, Barronstown—County Louth Token Coinage—Wright's "Louthiana" and Boswell's "Historical Antiquities of England and Wales"—The Stone of Decapi- tation, Faughart—The Name Proleek—"Letters to the Inhabitants of Newry"—John D'Alton's MS.—MSS. re- lating to the County Louth—Louth Place Names	109
REVIEWS	111
OUR ANNUAL EXCURSION—Cashel of the Kings	116
REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET, 1912	119
DUN DEALGAN FUND REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET, 1912	121
APPENDIX—Objects, Constitution and Rules	124
List of Officers	125
,, Council	125
,, Members	125

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

TRADITIONAL IRISH AND HIGHLAND AIRS—inset at page	13
DUNGOOLY CASTLE, CO. LOUTH, IN 1747	20
SOUTERRAIN PLANS—Deer Park, Dundalk ; Thomastown, Dundalk ; near Priorland, Dundalk	22
DOORWAY IN SOUTERRAIN AT THOMASTOWN, DUNDALK	23
SOUTERRAIN PLANS—Stickillen, Ardee ; Carrickastickin	24
„ „ At Dun Dealgan	25
CARVED STONE IN FAUGHART GRAVEYARD	28
COUNTY LOUTH MEDALS—facing page	30
“ STILL IN THE STONE AGE ”—facing page	37
FLINT SPEAR-HEADS, ARROW-HEADS, AND KNIVES	38
STONE AXE AND BRONZE CELT	40
STONE HAMMERS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS—facing page	41
BRONZE AXES (CELTS), AND SPEAR-HEADS	42
THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOCKETTED CELT	44
WEAVERS' IRON CANDLE-HOLDERS (Block lent by Messrs. Baird, Belfast)	66
BRONZE RING-PIN	67
TOMBSTONE TO “ ROBERT BELLEW OF DONAGHMORE,” 1635	104
A LOST BELLEW TOMBSTONE	106
RUBBING FROM ROBERT BELLEW TOMBSTONE—facing page	107
SEPULCHRAL CLAY URN	108
STANDING STONE AT BELROBIN	109

JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

No. I.]

DECEMBER, 1912.

[Vol. III.]

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting was held on Tuesday evening, May 28th, 1912, in the Free Library, Dundalk.—Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., in the chair. Rev. Luke Donnellan, C.C., read the following paper:—

Traditional Irish and Highland Airs.

"Music is the first faculty of the Irish; and scarcely anything has such power for good over them. The use of this faculty and this power publicly and constantly, to keep up their spirits, refine their tastes, warm their courage, increase their union, and renew their zeal—is the duty of every patriot."—

DAVIS.

"AN CALÚN DEAS DONN."¹



It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that Bunting noted carelessly many of the airs which he published, and that the sources from which he procured them were of a dubious quality (*Vide* Petrie's evidence in his *Ancient Irish Music*). But it is probable that his accuracy and skill in notation improved somewhat during the period—nearly half a century—which elapsed between the publication of his first volume in 1796 and his last in 1840. The difference between versions of this air given in his first volume and the third volume prove this to a certain extent. The chief causes which led to this inaccuracy in Bunting's work were (1) his youth, (2) the work was new to him, (3) his opportunities were not favourable on account of the excitement which prevailed with balls and the music contests, (4) the short time at his disposal (*Vide* Preface 1st and 3rd Coll.), (5) he had no training or practice in the writing down of such airs before, and seems to have been unacquainted with, and to have mutilated

1.—In Connemara I found a song called *Δ νίξαν ιτ Δ μισαίη Δ ρηομαθ ρηαδ* sung to this air, and the Oriel song *Δν ρεανθουινε ρόιγτε* is sung to a version of it, and the Grave-lay of Art O'Neill by Art McCooley is sung to another version, and there are also many other songs sung to this air.

the rhythm of the airs to a great extent ; and we may be sure the errors also extended to accent, time, and even the notes themselves.¹ Petrie himself was not an expert at the art when he began to collect nor for long after. He seems to have become conscious of the true value of Bunting's work after the appearance of the latter's third volume, which he praised in the *Penny Journal*, Vol. I., No. 1, and in his Introduction he sums up the value of Bunting's Collections and those of others which appeared before him thus : "The truth is indeed unquestionable, that not only has our music never as yet been properly studied and analyzed, or its history been carefully and consciously investigated, but that our melodies, generally, have never been collected in any other than a careless, desultory and often unskilful manner, etc., etc."

The quality of old printed Irish Collections, like the old English ones, is very dubious, for to the 18th century musician "the irregular rhythms, the absence of modulations, the unexpected intervals and the curious modal cadences of the folk tune were blemishes gross and shocking, natural enough in the work of untutored people, but ignorant errors nevertheless which must be carefully removed. We cannot therefore without discrimination accept as genuine folk products the so-called folk tunes which were collected in the 18th, 17th and earlier centuries. Like the folk airs of the Ballad operas, they are suspect. . . . If we would stand on firm ground we must judge our folk-song by those examples only which have been taken down from the lips of peasant singers by competent musicians and published by them without any alterations whatsoever."—*Sharp, Eng. Folk Song*.

The majority of old airs which purport to be folk songs compare very unfavourably with the versions of them that are now being collected, e.g., the version of Eileen Aroon, published last year. The discovery of this version shows that our famous air is akin to the Welsh air 'Ar hŷd y nôs' and the Danish air 'Jydsk vise.'

Sharp sums up the value of old English Collections, and the same is literally true of the Irish ones : "Edited productions like Chappell's are, to quote the dictum of the Rev. S. Baring Gould, 'a monument erected over the corpses of dead melodies, which indeed it enshrines and preserves. It in no way represents the living music of the English people.' In conclusion, we must once again warn the student of folk song not to search for his material amongst the printed and MS. music of the past. . . . He must either go direct to the peasant singers themselves or to those publications which contain songs that have been taken down from their lips by competent musicians, etc., etc." ; *vide* also his Introduction²

THE AIR OF "OH BREATHE NOT HIS NAME."

It is strange that Petrie has no comment³ on the discrepancy between the two versions of this air, No. 32 1st Coll. and No. 53 3rd Coll. of Bunting. Moore's melody, "Oh, breathe not his name," was set to No. 32 1st Coll. An examination of both versions shows that the air in No. 32 1st coll. has been handled after the fashion of a Procrustes. Petrie gives two versions of it that are evidently instrumental, Nos. 1327 and 1328, and in a note he calls it a Connaught tune. Dromintee people have told me that it was quite a favourite with Connaughtmen in England, and that it was as much a favourite with Northerners can be seen in Carleton's essay on the Irish Fiddler. A comparison of Bunting's and Petrie's versions with

1.—*Vide* Petrie's "Introduction," and "Manners and Customs," O'Sullivan, pp 593-594, Vol. I.

2.—Cf. Thomson's letter to Burns on the value of Ritson's work and that of other collectors.

3.—In his Introduction, where he alludes to the air, q.v.

No. 1 will show that the theme¹ is only partially developed in them, the rhythm of the latter is four bar with five repetitions, and in No. 2 it is also four bar with eight repetitions. Bunting in No. 32 1st Coll. has the four bar rhythm with but two repetitions, and in No. 53 3rd Coll., which should be barred as my No. 2, he has condensed it into two bar with four repetitions. He has compound-three time in the latter and common in the former, with the result, that anyone can see that he had to use force in setting the melody. Correct barring is the most obvious means of distinguishing and determining the rhythm of a melody (*vide* article by F. Corder on Rhythm in Grove's Dictionary). Helmholtz says truly that in music rhythm as the measure of time, belongs to the inmost nature of expression and more delicate and elaborate development of rhythm was required in music than in verse, and when we remember that Irish rhythms are more marked and peculiar than others, the strictest attention to this is necessary to write our music correctly. If we apply then the ordinary rule, that the last strong accent should occur on the first of a bar, to his two versions of the tune under consideration, we find the first (No. 32 1st Coll.) falls naturally into five bar rhythm, with four repetitions, and three time instead of common. Now, though we have, by doing this, the total number of bars in my No. 1, still the rhythm is violated, for rhythm is the metre of music; and in the six versions which I give we find that the rhythm is four bar, though they differ as to the number of repetitions. No. 1 is the best version and has five repetitions, which makes it correspond to Bunting's No. 32 1st Coll. in the total number of bars by adopting the correct system of barring. If the same treatment is applied to No. 53 3rd Coll. we get rhythm of eight bars with four repetitions, which gives a total of 32 bars—the same number as my No. 2 version has, though the rhythm is violated from the fact that, to correspond to the metre of the poetry, which is four, the rhythm or metre of the music should be the same. All the versions which I give show triple time with a variation of accent. The first two are in the major mode, the fourth is in the mixolydian, with its seventh flat and emphatic, and the second absent, the fifth has the seventh absent, and the sixth is pentatonic, and the third, which is a Scotch version, that I noted from a Highland woman, is pentatonic. This version is to all appearances one of the oldest forms of the air that has yet been found. It is useful as showing that the radical difference between our music and Highland music is one of accent mainly, secondly it shows that Dr. Ellis was correct in stating, that though Scotch quinquegrade scales may be formed, as Helmholtz assumed, by the omission of the semitones, yet many scales of five tones seem to be entirely independent of scales of seven tones, neither generating them nor being generated by them²; and, thirdly, it gives us a clue to the discovery of its motive in the folk song of other and distant countries. Engel maintained that in order to ascertain the degree of affinity existing between the music of two peoples, it is necessary to study the history of their music and especially to investigate the age of their popular songs. It is not an easy matter to assess the age of our songs, for, like other music, our music has been progressive and change has constantly been at work, so that we cannot tell the age of a song by an examination of it in the form in which it is being sung by the present generation of singers, nor do the modes in which songs are sung afford us any proof of age, for the probability is, that the people invented the modes and have never discontinued their use, and folk singers often show an individual preference for one particular mode to the exclusion of others. We have then no internal proof for the antiquity of an air, but when we find the air or its theme diffused in the folk song of various countries, especially those which

1.—Cf. Engel on the question of the development of theme in his *Musical Myths*.

2.—Cf. Helmholtz, Ellis' Edition, p. 260, and App. Sec. K, and Sullivan, *Intro.*, pp. 608, 609, 619.

belong to the same race, we are safe in assigning to it a great antiquity, for what is true of language, manners, and customs, is also true of folk song. Engel, applying Pritchard's remarks on analogies and relations between languages to the rules which hold good respecting the affinity of the music of different nations, says: "If most of the popular tunes of two nations are founded on the same scale and are in other respects very similar in construction . . . there can be no doubt that the music of both has been derived from a common source. Far less conclusive, as an evidence of close relation, is the circumstance of a few tunes being popular favourites with different nations. Still less even the employment in common of some peculiar *motives*, which may be compared with the single words of a language. . . . As words are adopted in one language from another, so also motives,—indeed entire melodies,—find sometimes a fertile soil in a remote country whose inhabitants possess their own distinctive music . . . there are, nevertheless, not unfrequently, some remarkable similarities in the music of nations which have little or no intercourse with each other. The similarities are often of such a nature that they cannot possibly be explained as accidental coincidence, but must have originated in a former connection between the nations or must have been derived from a common source which no longer exists. . . . There is reason to surmise that the ethnologist, acquainted with the national music would meet with some similarity or other, be it in the construction of the music, in its psychological character, in the peculiar mode of its performance, in the musical instruments . . . It cannot, however, be put in comparison with language. *Those characteristics which cannot be logically explained, are, of course, unavailable for him, unless he possesses an innate susceptibility for discerning them.* Even if gifted with this talent, he may easily arrive at a wrong conclusion respecting the music of a people, if he forms an opinion from examining only a few specimens of their compositions. . . ." "An enquiry," Dr. Dieffenbach observes, "from which we may obtain nearly the same results as from language, although in a far inferior degree, is music." . . . "It will belong to an ethnological society to collect the materials for a Comparative Music of the races of man."

Tiersot, in his book, "The Traditional Song in France," dealing with the origin of traditional songs, says "that savants have discovered certain types of songs in all the countries of the Indo-European family, and have thus been enabled to infer that the first ideas of these songs date back to an epoch anterior to the separation of the different branches of this family and consequently to prehistoric times. Other songs, common to all the branches of the Celtic race, have, from the fact of their being common property, a Celtic origin . . . though the study of the music has been totally neglected up to the present, it is quite possible that we may be able to throw new light on the subject."

He proceeds at length to show that from melodic fragments in a particular style, dealing with particular subjects, and exclusive to certain customs, if the particular type cannot be recovered, at least its characteristics and essential features can, owing to the veracity of popular tradition. He then takes as an example the French song known as 'The Month of May,' discusses its peculiar metre and language, and says of the melody "It's a rather strange thing that the same type of melody is peculiar to it even in provinces the farthest apart, e.g., Lorraine, Champagne, and Bresse and the other end of France."

The motive of "The Month of May" is a close approach to that of the Scotch version of the 'Cailín Dear Donn.' He then deals with Breton melody, and says it is a subject over which much ink has been spilled. Villemarque held that the most of the Breton songs were ancient; Luzel held the opposite, and Quellien, after having at first expressed his conviction that they were old as the world, was afterwards convinced of their modernity. He regards them as very different from

the French and coming from another source; but at the same time says that the custom of composing new songs on the old airs has conserved the native character of the Breton melody. He cannot discover resemblances sufficiently striking between Breton music and that of Wales, Ireland and Scotland "to enable one to recognise with absolute certainty common qualities which might enable us to see a peculiar primitive type." He wrongly states that the Celtic melodies of Great Britain have been subject to changes and alterations resulting from foreign influences and transformations due to a continued culture of music as an art, and hence liable to laws of progress.¹

It is evident from these extracts, either from his own imperfect knowledge of the subject, or from the worthlessness of these old printed collections—18th and 17th century work,—or from the changes and variations which the airs have undergone and their dialectical variety that he could not prove the identity of some Breton airs with those of other Celtic countries. In last year's JOURNAL I pointed out the identity of the melody of a Breton mediaeval ballad with the music of Art McCooney's poem *thîr Cille Creadain*, or 'The Indulgence of Creggan' as it was afterwards called.

I cannot discover in the Breton Collections, which are very limited in number and small in extent, an equivalent so exact and unmistakeable for the Scotch version of the 'Cailin Dear Donn.'

The ballad of the 'Three Templars,' from Villemarque's Collection, is the closest approach to it I know. At all events the folk musician is quite safe and sure when he follows in the wake of the Philologists. Tiersot refers to the influence of the German peoples on French song, and personally I believe the same to be true of Breton. Teutonic music was influenced by Slavonic, and Slavonic by Eastern music. Their connection in music corresponds with their connection in language (*Vide* Max Müller *Chips from a German Workshop*, Vol. IV., pp. 226, 227).

Our Scotch version is very useful, for it enables us to discover the motive of the air at least and also the theme in some of the following numbers of Kuhac's Collection of the Songs of the Southern Slavs—those remarkable peoples, Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, etc., whose armies are now only separated from Constantinople by the Chatalja line of forts.

The motive and theme is especially noticeable in Nos. 1498 (pentatonic), 1500 (4 toned), 1499, 1501, and in Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 164, 197, 231, 232, 265, 327, 331, 354, 360, 384, 388, 438, 533, 642, 782, 783, 795, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 1324, 1341 (note on influence of Slav on Magyar music), 1377, 1402, 1403, 1479 (the first example of the *Sliepacka* or songs of the blind itinerants). No. 534 suggests the 2nd part of the 'Three Templars,' No. 388 has a curious modulation, Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23 show interchange of 4, 5 and 6 toned scales. The following numbers from Weitzmann's 'Neugreichische Melodien' (Modern Greek Melodies) show the same motive, Nos. 2, 11 and 16, and the following examples taken from Kiesewetter's work on Arab music show that some Arab airs are built on the same motive. The 'Air Bédoin' and 'Danse Maure' from La Borde's *Essai sur la Mus. T.J.*, p. 383. Chardin's *Reisen*, V.B. (in Dalberg's *Musik d. Indien*), *Ein Persisches Lied*. William Lane M. and C. of Mod. Egypt, 1836, 2 specimens of 'Ein Lied der Araber in Egypten,' Portion of 'Der Ruf zum Gebet,' Portion of 'Das Koran-Singen,' *Die Weise der Romanzen-Sänger*.

From all these examples from Slav, Greek and Arabic sources it is evident that the motive and theme of our well-known song is a universal one and not confined to our little island.

1.—Cf. Tiersot, pp. 359-365, for fuller information on the subject.

O'Daly refers to the air and to the fact that it was a great favourite in Scotland and known under the name of 'The Campbells are Coming' (Poets and Poetry of Munster, p. 118); and O'Neill says that 'Miss McLeod's Reel' is formed from it, but holds its Irish origin with others. A repetition of the old charge of appropriation against the 'unspeakable Scot.' A comparison with the Highland version I give of it is enough to disprove this. It is much better that the folk-lorists have not preserved the poetry of this song. Versions of the air under different names appear in the Collections of O'Farrell, Oswald, Aird, and Rutherford, but they are all absolutely useless for comparative purposes. Conran correctly states that Carolan composed 'Stafford's Receipt' to this air. Beethoven arranged the air for two voices. It was published in a collection of twelve Irish airs arranged by the great composer, by Artaria & Co. of Vienna in 1855, as proprietors of Beethoven's MSS. Power probably refused Thomson permission to publish Moore's poem with Beethoven's arrangement, for in the new edition of Breitkopf & Härtel the melody is adapted to a German translation of a poem by Joanna Baille, called 'The Soldier in a foreign land.' The arrangement is very beautiful and the seconds are a closer approach in tune to the traditional air (No. 1), at certain parts, than the version of Bunting to which Moore set his immortal words.

Moore's poem was said by Lord Byron to be worth all the epics that ever were composed.¹ Mr. Gwynn, in his work on Moore, tells of the circumstances which led to its composition (p. 13).

"CEITRE LA TÓDAS SAN BÓEAS 'SE CAIT ME AR TSLIAB."

This is the most original and authentic form of the air 'Sly Patrick,' to which Moore set his poem 'Has Sorrow Thy young days shaded.' Petrie, in his 'Ancient Music of Ireland,' p. 176, gives an air—No. 675 Stanford-Petrie—which he considers the most original. He got it from a Derry lady, and notwithstanding the difference in time and rhythm has a closer affinity to 'Sly Patrick' than No. 1479 Stanford-Petrie. He got a second setting of the latter air from O'Curry which sustained the accuracy of the first setting which he procured from Teige MacMahon. He wrongly claims this air to be of Munster origin, as it is well known all over Ireland, and a great number of songs have been written to it.² It is a very old form of the air no doubt, but Petrie claims too much for it when he says that it seems to have been the parent of several other airs in themselves not modern, e.g., No. 1480 Stanford-Petrie and No. 1508 Stanford-Petrie. These four melodies, Nos. 675, 1479, 1480 and 1508 are all derived from the old type of air now printed. We can see that it has a more perfect development of theme and better balance. The melody has five bar phrases instead of the ordinary four bar ones of Moore's song. The second of the scale is absent in the first three phrases and the sixth is present, whereas in the last phrase the second is present and the sixth absent.

Helmholtz in his chapter on the 'Tonality of Homophonic Music' refers to the weakness and absence of these notes in Celtic Music.

Moffat, in his 'Minstrelsy of Ireland,' p. 68, gives some interesting notes on this air.

No. 1245 Kuhac's Collection is a close approach to motives of some versions of this melody.

1.—Memoirs of Moore, Vol. I., p. xxii.

2.—Cf. Stanford-Petrie, Nos. 1256, 1072, 1073.

The Coulin.

THE COULIN.—THE SONG.



BEFORE proceeding to examine the music of this famous song it is fitting to turn our attention to what we know from books of the poem. Hardiman gives a version of it in Vol. I., p. 250, of his book, and in a note tells us that the "air of this song is, by many, esteemed the finest of the whole circle of Irish music. It is much older than the words, which have been attributed to Maurice O'Dugan, an Irish bard, who lived near Benburb, in the County of Tyrone, about the year 1641 (O'Reilly, p. cxcvii). There are several sweet stanzas in Irish to this charming air, but the present are the best known and the most popular. 'Coolin' means, the maiden of the fair flowing locks, but the original word is retained in the translation, being now, as it were, naturalized in English" And he proceeds to quote Walker's credulous story, that when Henry VIII ordered the mere Irish to be shorn, a song was written by one of their bards in which an Irish virgin is made to give the preference to her Coulin to all strangers or those who adopted their habits. "Of this song," he adds, "the air alone has reached us, and is universally admired."

A great deal of foolish speculation on Irish music and airs was indulged in by Walker, and this fabrication of his about the Coulin has been repeated and discussed by various other writers—e.g., Moore; but Renehan says that it "was composed in consequence of a Statute passed at Dublin in 1215 against those degenerate English who imitated the Irish in letting their hair grow in Coolins; but "the tune itself," as Mr. Stuart (*History of Armagh*) very justly remarked, "was probably of much greater antiquity." The Act of Henry VIII does prohibit men from wearing Glibbes or Crommeals* (i.e., having the upper lip unshaved and the hair uncut over the ears, after the present military fashion) and women from wearing 'any Kyrtele or Cote tucked up or imbroydred or garnished with Silke after the Irish fashion,' and for this reason, 'that there is nothing which doth more *centeyne* and keep many of the subjects of Ireland in a certaine savage and wilde kind and manner of living.' But it does not even mention the name of Coolin, which as a mode, had, perhaps, before that time fallen into disuse. This oversight of Moore is the more remarkable, as the Act of 24 Edward I, 1295, the only Act against Culans or Cooleens, had been previously noticed by Ledwich (*Antiq.*, p. 347) and by several others after him. This unedited Statute is found in the Harris MSS. in the Library of the Dublin Society and in some Cathedral registers. The following is an extract: 'Almost degenerate English lately dress in the Irish fashion and dress and bind their hair from behind and call the mode a Culan. They dress and make their toilet as the Irish, so that it often happens that some English people are killed, being taken for Irish, although the slaying of an Englishman demands a different scale of punishment than the killing of an Irishman. All English people in this country should at least dress their hair and cut it like the English, and should not presume to wear a Culan, and should they do so the Justiciary and Seneschals shall by depriving them of their lands and chattels and even by arrest and imprisonment compel them to relinquish at least this Irish mode of head-toilet.' The officers of the crown, it appears, actually made reports to the Government of those who cut off their culans, but the bard viewed their conduct in an opposite light, and made the Irish maiden

m-bél, the upper lip, a moustasche.—K. Meyer, Contribb.

despise the conformist and prefer the chieftain lover with the Coolin."—*Renehan*, pp. 171-172.

Again continuing this foolish speculation, J. L. Cooke, author of the *History of Birr*, in a communication published in Conran's *National Music of Ireland*, pp. 193-197, discusses Lynch's essay (in the *Dublin Penny Journal*) on the error of Moore, for the latter pointed out Moore's error before *Renehan*, and finds the Statute that Moore relied on printed as Chap. 15 Henry VIII, instead of Chap. 28. Just as *Renehan* shows this Statute had no reference to the "Culan," Cooke points out that the Statute of Edward I "was only a prohibition to the English wearing the 'Culan,' but that would not have caused the Irish ladies to lament in their native language and melody the loss of the 'Coulin' they so much prized as ornamenting the heads of their Irish husbands and lovers."

Dr. Grattan Flood (on page 108 of his *History of Irish Music*), S. J. A. Fitzgerald and Redfern Mason quotes the testimony of Lynch and *Renehan*, but have overlooked the force of Cooke's argument with reference to the Statute of Edward I, and while Dr. Flood states that this Statute was unknown to Moffat the latter in a note of a communication sent him by Mr. C. F. Cronin of Limerick puts the case more correctly: "The origin, authorship and original name of this world-famed melody are unknown. Neither the Act of 24 Edw. I, A.D. 1295, quoted by Lynch (*Dublin Penny Journal*, April 13, 1833), nor that of 28 Henry VIII, on the fanciful authority of Beauford had any connection whatever with its origin. The 'Culan' mentioned in Lynch's memoir is certainly not its original name; nor is there the slightest foundation in fact for that writer's beautiful story of the bard, the virgin and her lover,—a story manifestly borrowed from Walker and fabricated by his friend Beauford. Not less unwarranted and misleading is the latter's audacious interpolation of the word 'Coulins' after that of 'Glibbes.' It is not mentioned nor even implied in the Act of Henry VIII, which was directed against the wearing of 'Glibbes' only,—then, and for long afterwards, the popular hair-fashion among the natives. This tune (according to O'Curry) was only called 'The Coolin' about 100 years ago for the first time, and then only in reference to Irish words (see Dr. Douglas Hyde's *Love Songs of Connacht*, 1893, pp. 70-71) written to it by Fr. Oliver O'Hanly, a Gaelic poet of that period (circa 1700-1750), in praise of a beauty in the County of Limerick of the name of Nelly O'Grady."

It cannot be said that O'Curry is correct in this, and the probability is that O'Dugan of Benburb did compose a poem with this air perhaps substantially the same as the different versions given by Hardiman, Vol. I., p. 251; O'Daly, p. 155; and Dr. Hyde, pp. 70-73 in the *Love Songs of Connacht* (two copies).

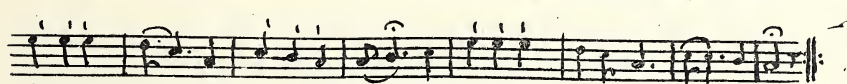
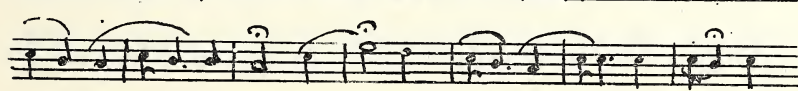
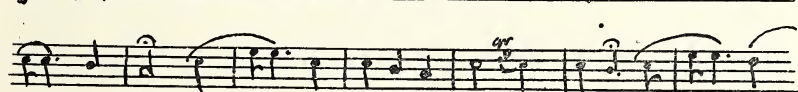
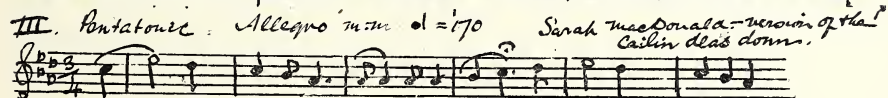
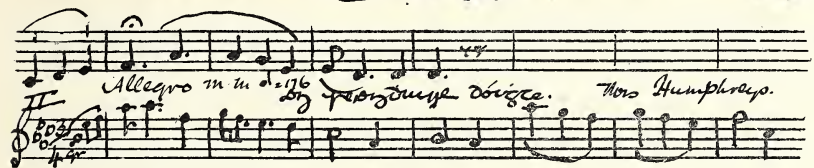
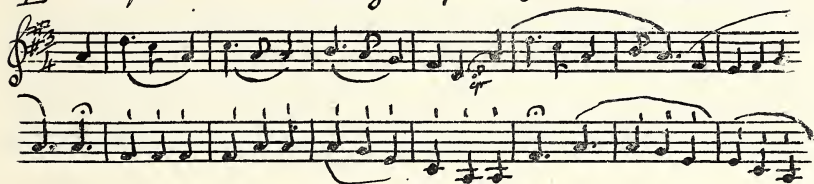
It is a great matter, at any rate, that so many versions of the poem have been preserved, but it did not fare so well with the air-versions. Moffat gives a list in support of his contention against Stanford, that, as the latter alleged, Moore did not mercilessly alter and spoil the air. Moore printed his song "Tho' the last glimpse of Erin" to the air in 1807 in the first number of the *Melodies*. It was this song from which Byron borrowed a thought for his "Corsair," and he said to Moore afterwards: "It was shabby of me, Tom, not to acknowledge that theft."—(*Memoirs*, Vol. IV., p. 342.)

THE COULIN.—THE AIR.

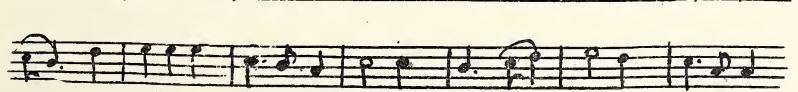
"The 'Coolun' appeared in the following works prior to that date (1807), and a reference to any of them will show the reader that Moore's version is not only correct and unaltered, but that in substituting Bunting's air, which, by the way, was not published until 1840; and in charging him with spoiling the air, Sir C. Stanford is unjust to the memory of the poet. Walker's *Irish Bards*, 1786, air X.; Urbani's *Scots Songs*, Vol. II., 1794; Aird's *Collection*, Vol. V., 1797; Adams' *Musical Repository*, 1799; McGown's *Repository*, C., 1803; Mulholland's *Irish*

I Allegro m.m. $\text{♩} = 160$ *Cailin deas-dorog.*

J. McElrath



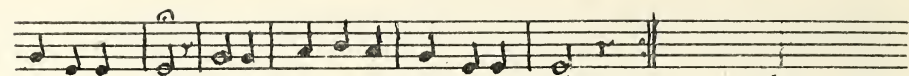
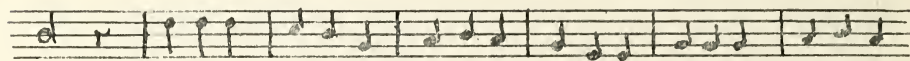
II Verso.



Three versions of the 'Cooling Deep Dory'

II 67th present Allegro. m.m. 168.

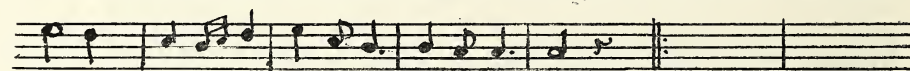
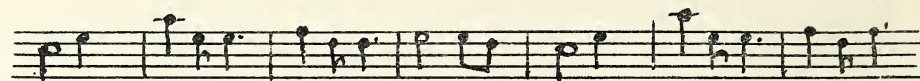
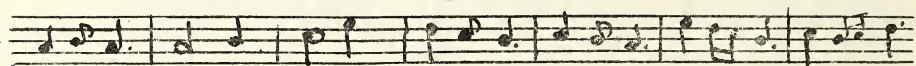
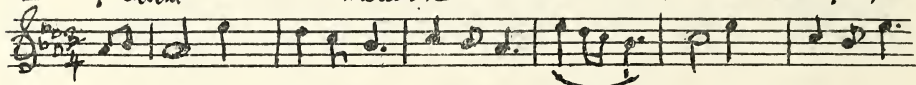
J. McFarland



I 7th absent

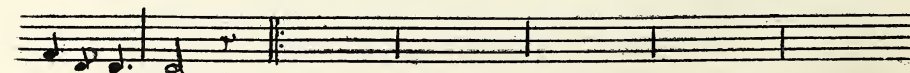
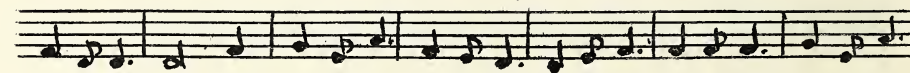
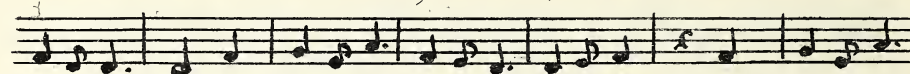
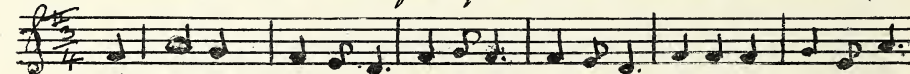
Andante m.m. 1-150.

Loony Apar.

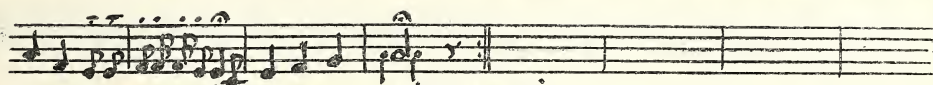


III Pentatonic

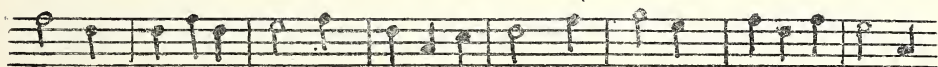
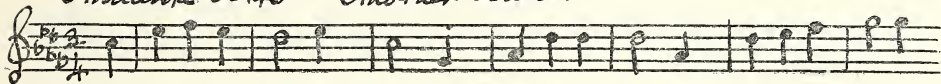
Allegro. 176 = 1. m.m. Mrs Humphreys.



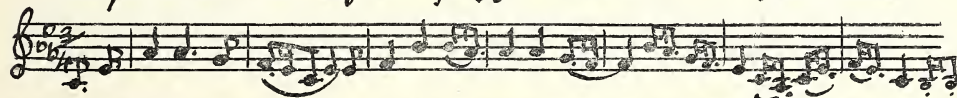
Andante $\text{♩} = 140$ *ceci je le déas son biceps ié coué n'pou i'liot* *Thelmu*



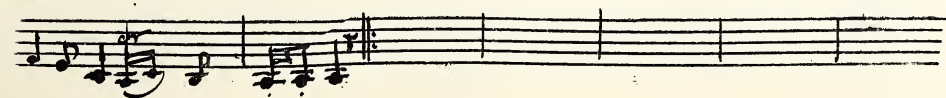
Andante $\text{♩} = 140$ *Another version*



Adagio m.m. $\text{♩} = 112$ *my cul-froggy. 1st verse.* *Williams*



2nd verse.

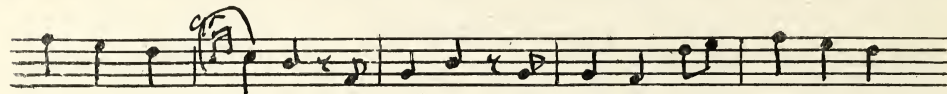
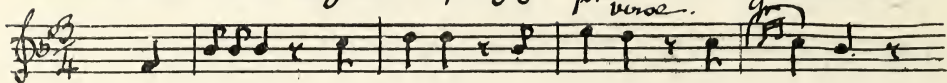


Andante m.m. $\text{♩} = 136$. *Org. cult. - Fionny*

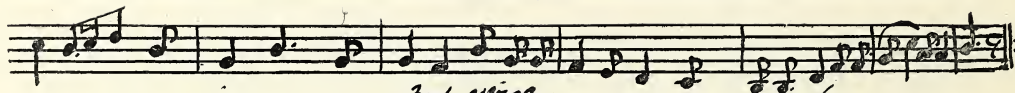
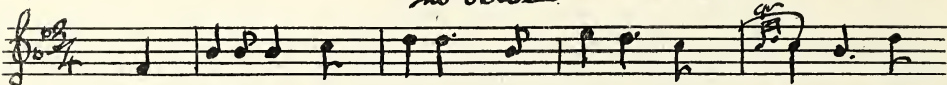
Moro Corhain Kilman.

1st verse.

gr.

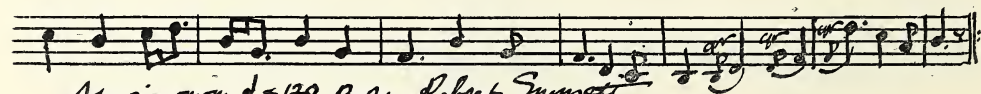
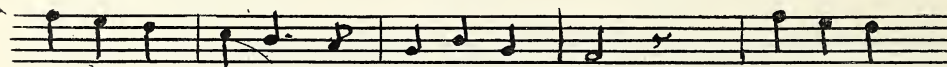
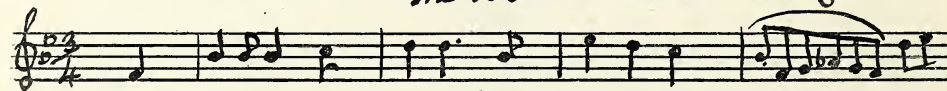


2nd verse.

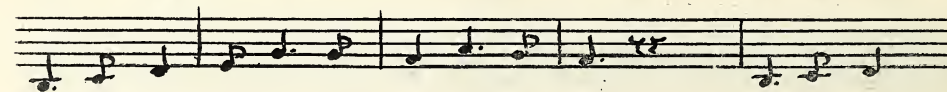
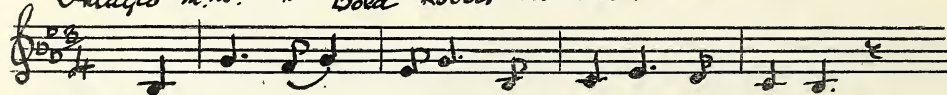


3rd verse.

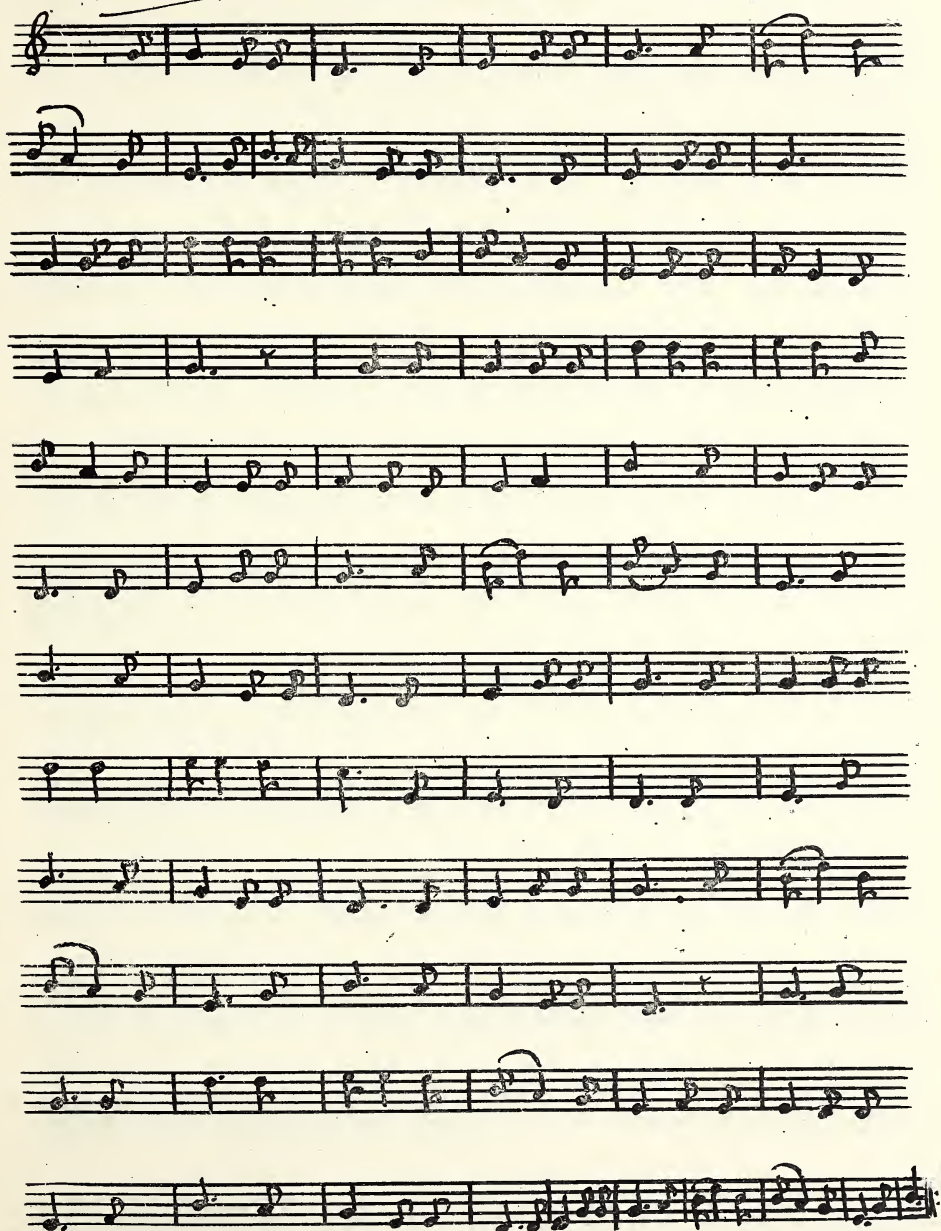
6



Adagio m.m. $\text{♩} = 120$ *Bold Robert Summell.*

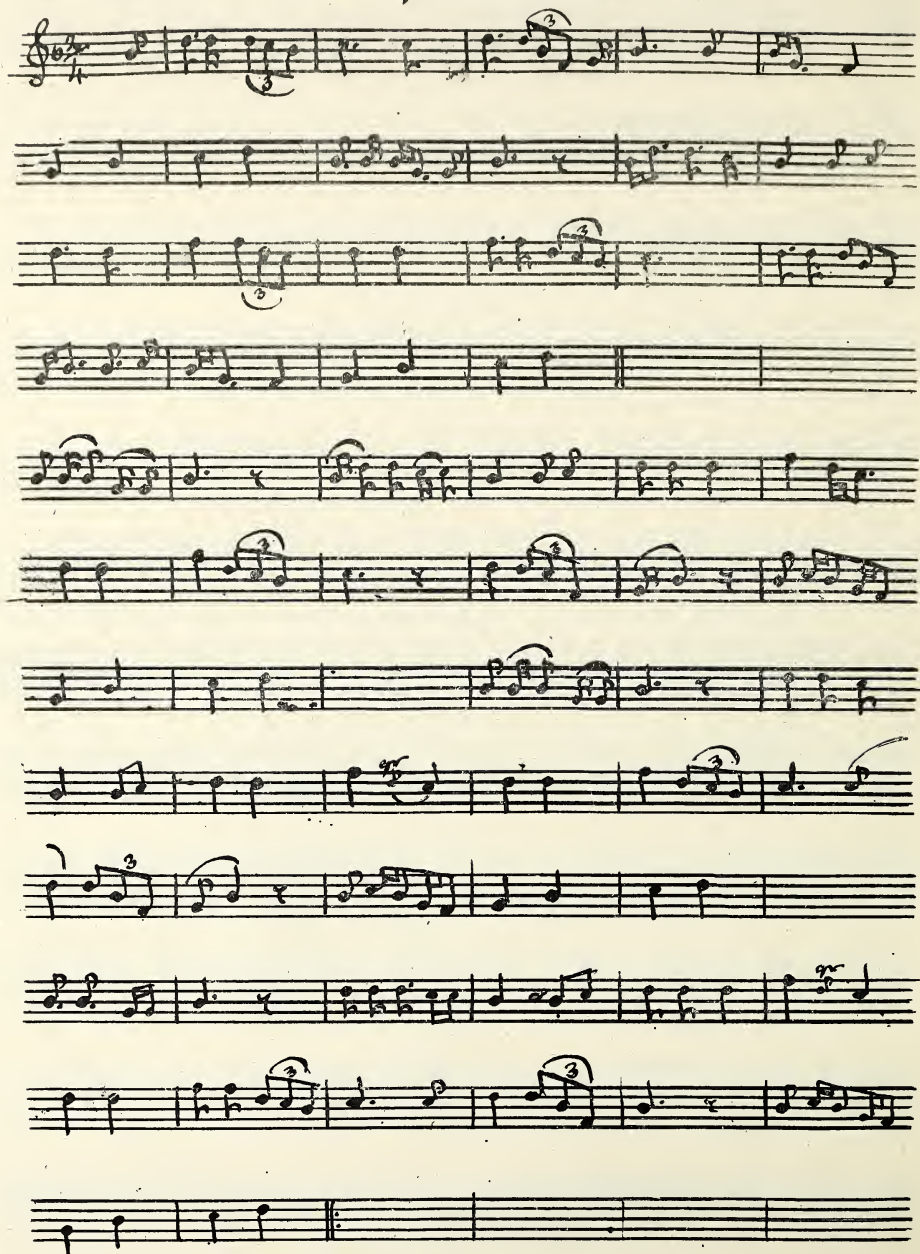


Adagio nem. 108 Lochaber vi S. Mc Donnell



Adagio 120.

Battle of Locksley XII⁷.



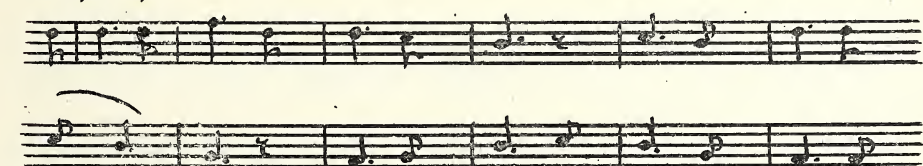
Andante mm. 125. *Highland Hymn* T¹



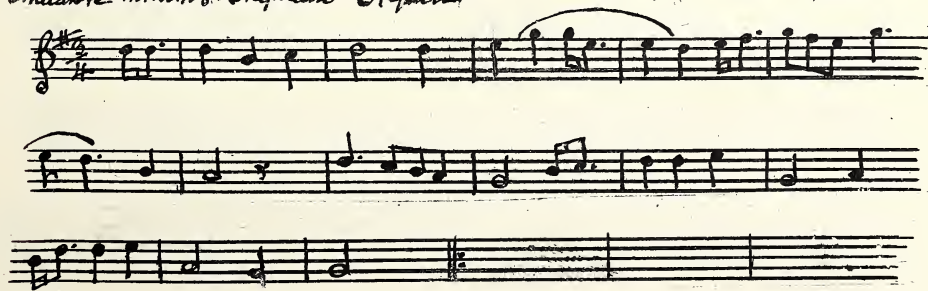
Larghetto mm. 72. *Highland Hymn. Alleluia.* T²



Adagio 104.



Andante m.m. 128. *Highland Hymn* T³



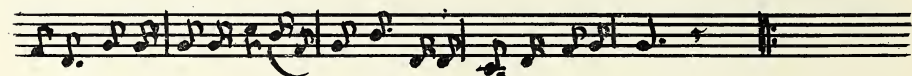
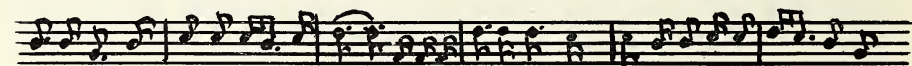
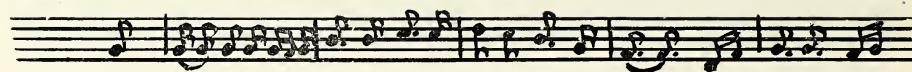


Highland Hymn to the B. V. M.

S. MacD.

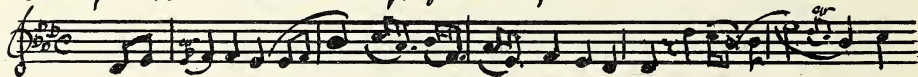


2nd voice.



Adagio 112 The dawning of the day

Williams



Tunes, 1804; Owenson's *Hibernian Melodies*, 1805; Holden's Collection, Vol. I., 1806, &c. An examination of these works will show that although slight variations of the grace-notes occur, the air itself practically remains the same. Shield also made use of the 'Coolun' in the opera 'The Mountains of Wicklow,' 1798. Dr. Petrie noted down a melody which he called 'The Old Coolun,' but it has nothing in common with Bunting's hybrid tune."—*Moffat*. But Redfern Mason, in his 'Song Lore of Ireland,' takes a different view of these versions. He says: "Several well contrasted variants of the air have come down to us. Here is the melody in its most familiar form, which is also the form accepted by the authorities as the most perfect. For this melody it was that Moore wrote 'Tho' the last glimpse of Erin.' It is one of the fairest jewels in Ireland's crown of song. The contour has the unaffected elegance of the lily and, Chopin himself never infused greater variety of rhythmic charm into a composition of like proportion. How has this perfection been arrived at? Is the 'Coulin' the little masterpiece of some individual musician whose name has not come down to us, or does it represent the refining labour of many generations of singers? Assuredly the latter alternative is the correct one; for if the song had come into being perfect, like Pallas from the brow of Zeus, we should never find any such ingenious version of the strain as Teague MacMahon learned in County Clare and gave to Petrie. The tendril-like elegancies of the familiar tune are absent. There is a wide divergence, too, in melodic outline, yet the identity of the two airs admits of no doubt. Reason and intellect alike persuade us that this is near kin to the air which gradually developed into the 'Coulin' we all love to-day. Fortunately for our right understanding of this interesting problem in melodic evolution, Edward Bunting has preserved us an instrumental version of 'The Coulin,' which goes back to the close of the 17th century. Bunting, it will be remembered, was commissioned to write down the tunes played by the harpers at their famous meeting at Belfast in 1791. The most notable figure in that gathering was Denis Hempson, a musician of patriarchal age, in whose playing Bunting believed he could discern the remains of a noble artistic tradition. Hempson played for his young friend 'The Coulin' as he had learned it in 1700 when a scholar of Cornelius Lyons, one of the last of the heroic race of harpers. This version is here reproduced; it shows the harper's disposition to regard the tune he was playing as a sort of given theme and so fret-work it with ornamentation of his own devising. It is easy to see how a player with a touch of genius, perceiving the golden possibilities of a simple strain, might convert it into a great melody. The primitive melody was in all likelihood the outcome of deep feeling in some person of musical genius who may or may not have been a musician, for the gift of melody, like that of poetry, is the prerogative of no class, but a gift from Almighty God. The Clare tune probably comes nearest to the original strain. Perhaps some harper enriched it with the vine-like embellishments which we all love, and it may be that the bars of contrasting rhythm, which form so dainty an episode in the master version were added by a piper with a head full of jigs and reels. But this, of course, is pure conjecture, and aims not so much to lay down the law concerning the growth of this particular melody as to indicate the influence commonly operative in the development of Irish music."—pp. 53-58.

The version which I succeeded in finding shows that the "master version," as used by Moore, is tolerably correct, and that Moore did justice to the rhythm and metre of the air and it at the same time shows that the hand of the instrumentalist is responsible for the sharpened 4ths; in my version the 4ths are altogether absent. The tonics of two of the phrases end on the hard accent—i.e., at the beginning of the bar; in the traditional version all end on the soft accent. The development of the theme in the third phrase is artificial and clearly the work of an instrumentalist, and very poor as compared to the traditional version, and lastly their rhythm and accent do not altogether correspond. The words I heard sung to it would in the

main correspond to Dr. Hyde's fourth version of the song. I got this version from John Williams. I also procured another version from Mrs. Gerham which I give. The words which she used would correspond to O'Daly's version. We can see that her air is not by any means so artistic or resembling the well-known version as that of Williams. I would not say that it is a more primitive form so much as a deterioration. Still, it is an interesting and beautiful version, and well worth saving. I think it was this air or a version of it that has been accommodated to the ballad 'Bold Robert Emmet.' In Kuhac's Collection of the 'National Songs of the Southern Slavs' there are four versions of a song called 'Kara Mustafa,' the air of which practically corresponds with this version of the air of the Coolin. Mason wrongly states, in the quotation I have given, that Petrie's air was the one from which the Coolin was developed, and that it came nearest to the germinal air, and of course it is evident that Bunting's version was composed after the whims and vagaries of the instrumentalist, just as Mason correctly conjectures the episode of the "master version" was.* It cannot, with truth, be said, as he states on p. 79: "that this episode fulfils its office perfectly. The change from the long drawn out elegiac notes to a rhythm of alternate long and short notes suggestive of the dance is striking and beautiful. Even this brief subordinate theme closes with a glance at the principal theme." The traditional air shows that this episode has been very imperfectly written, so much so that it practically amounts to a repetition, and does not do justice at all to the air, just as the writer of a Sonata would utterly spoil his work if he did not artistically construct his subordinate theme in harmony with the principal one, so as to have unity and perfect contrast in the composition. We have here then another proof of the value of the traditional air as a corrective on already received versions, and if we are to build up a school of national composition we must have true tradition to work on and copy from. Already we have had composers of various nations founding new modern schools of composition in this way. The newest opera of Leoncavallo, which was produced at the Hippodrome in London, is called "I Zingari." He calls his new work 'the sister of Pagliacci.' Before writing the piece the maestro had studied 500 compositions of the Roumanian gypsies, who have a special scale of their own. Signor Leoncavallo says he has taken no portion of an air or air itself from the gypsies' music, but he has embodied its spirit and the local peculiarities which distinguish it in his work. In this opera he has introduced a new instrument, which is called a contra-violin. It is played by a 'cellist, and is an octave under the violin. He had it made to give effect of the peculiar tearing sound of the Tzigane music. The effect of this instrument in harmonics is described by Signor Leoncavallo as extraordinary.

Only a few days ago Dr. Hugo Felix, the Viennese composer, who is now in America, has expressed to a Chicago interviewer his great desire to hear an opera produced in Gaelic. "I think," he said, "it is one of the most interesting of languages." Such an opera, he thinks, would not only be a great success, "but would arouse great interest in Irish music, and might result in an opera which would embody the folk-songs of the Emerald Isle." Of Irish music he said "I doubt if there is any more melodious music in the world, and the 'heart motive' makes it its appeal universal. Every person who loves music responds instantly to the well-known Irish songs with their intermingling of sorrow, love and joy. But the great wealth of Irish melodies is almost unknown . . . Someone is going to hunt them out, and then we shall have an opera of real sentiment, sincerity and melody."

* The version of 'The old Coolin,' No. 599, Stanford. Petrie has nothing in common with the traditional and Moore's version.

NOTES TO MUSIC.

The version given of Lochaber is a unique and interesting one, Moore's poem "Sublime was the Warning" was written for a variant of this air, while that of the Battle of Loch Lochy represents the Highland variant of the original tune of the so-called "plough tune" to which Moore wrote the words "Oh! ye dead," &c. This is the Highland version of our Slieve Phelim; it is the same air as the Pibroch of Donald Dhu referred to in last year's JOURNAL. Logan says, the Highland tradition is, that it was played at the first Battle of Inverlochy in 1427. The words of the air which I noted in fact the first verse showed that the poem was composed on the second Battle or the Battle of Kinloch Lochy, and in the first verse the fact that the combatants fought in their shirts is definitely stated. This battle was fought in 1544, and was called from the above circumstance Blar Léine. I have not seen my version of the poem in any Highland Collection, so that it is purely traditional. Iain Lom composed a poem on the third Battle of Inverlochy (1685), but it does not correspond with mine, and it of course in no way refers to the Blar Léine episode. *Vide* (Mrs. Oliphant's 'Highland Minstrelsy,' Uist. Bards, Celtic Monthly, Nov., 1912, Mackenzie's Collection, Mac Lean Sinclair, &c., &c.). The motive of some versions of this air occur in Kuhac's Coll., Nos. 322, 714, 562, 1329.

This is an original form of MacIntosh's Lament and much older than the latter. The Irish air called 'An Bunnan Buidhe' is derived from the same source, and the same motive occurs in the Slav song Kuhac, No. 779.

After the five specimens of old Highland Hymnody is given what I believe to be the best version and perhaps the oldest of any version yet written of the old air 'The Dawning of the Day.'

LUKE DONNELLAN, C.C.

PATRICK DUNGIN.—(See L.A.J. Vol. II., pp. 397, 442). "There is no doubt that he was a Protestant. The following note from 23B 38, p. 151, in R.I.A.—a County Cork MS., written by Séamus Ó Murcháda at Ohoiceao Ceann Ruill, which is, I understand at Clonead, near Kinsale, is conclusive:—

"Being the composition of a Protestant Minister—viz., Mr. Patrick Dungin, bred in the College of Dublin, who, in the tyrannical time of Government, he (sic) was banished out of his native soil, the County Downe, to the Isle of Man by three Presbyterian Ministers—viz., Hamilton, Loe, Brown, and being somewhat settled, among his other amusements he sang the above condoling Irish dán or poetical verses."

I suspect that Dungin in his early youth was a Catholic.

Compared with Louth Archæological Journal version; the most important variation is that in verse 5, the sense is quite clear—the *Δουμ* of the printed copy should be *μουμ*!

Rann 1. Τρυμ; μέλ γέμμ are the two final words in line 3, but clearly γέμμ (as it should be)

ought be in l. 4.

„ 2. Διμοσ.

„ 3. Λο; Parliament να Ρις; βέαρ.

„ 4. Δ γκογυ; νό κλια; παοαι;
 Πρεϊτμ πέμ βεϊε δά ρόμ.

„ 5. Νί μό λεό μουμ 'νά βμοσ
 Ρόμ ζαν μοσ νάμ βεανδ' οια.

„ 6. Cmor.

„ 7. Οΐβμτ buan.

„ 8. Ο βεϊλεανν αν τρυμ, but this last is not genitive, as the nom. is always so written in this MS. 'r mo ζμαε, not αρ, which is confusing.

„ 9. ζεαν, same as your MS.; also το εμμεοδαοιρ.

„ 10. Mac Δοσ μνc γc.

„ 11. Το πλυετ cCυμν να πυαζ

'S το ριολ μίοζ δά λεαν αν ρεαν; ιr mo ζμυαμ, not αρ.

„ 12. Δά ζελυμμοσ not δά ζελυμμοσ

„ no Ο εμμμε.

„ 13. νό ζαβύμ. ιr mo βμυο, not αρ. ιαμλα Δαιμβι.

ιr παοα ό ειοεφας. Probably meant for ιr παοό ειοεφας.

πιαδρα ελζεαδ.



The Adventure of St. Columba's Clerics.

*From Whitley Stokes' translation in the "Revue Celtique," Vol. 26, pp. 130-167.
The tale is taken from the Yellow Book of Lecan a fourteenth century MS. in the Library
of Trinity College, Dublin.*



WHEN the end of kingship and lifetime came to the High King of Ireland, to Domnall son of Hugh Mac Ainmire, he bequeathed his realm and his land between his two sons, Fiacha and Donnchad. He left the overlordship of Ireland to Donnchad and the tanistry of Ireland, and its "noble boyhood" to Fiacha, and (also) the land of the crown-princedom—to wit, Fir Rois and Mugdoirn Maigen,* for they had no proper Irish king: for this is what these clans used to do, kill their own proper sovereign. Wherefore Domnall gave them to his son Fiacha to serve him from Tara even unto Aileach.

When Fiacha came to that land the country-folk gathered to him, and he said to them, "Give up your realm and your lordship to me, and let forts be built, and let raths be marked out by you for me, and palisades, and great mansions and sollars (or grianans)."

"We will do that," they say, "though never has such work been done by us for our own lords, but we used to kill them."

They wrought those great works, and after the weariness of the toil they would put the gore and the blood of their hearts over their lips.

Now, one day an assembly was held by them, and present with them were two crown princes of their own native lords, to wit Diarmait Olmar and Ailill.

And these said: "Truly yon neighbouring lord who is over you is worse for you than we are. For neither our fathers nor our grandsires inflicted hardship like this, although ye continually slew them."

Then the gentry of the assembly formed a plan to kill Fiacha. Not long afterwards Fiacha entered the assembly, and his men saw a stag passing them, and loosed their hounds against it. They themselves went after their hounds leaving Fiacha alone in the assembly. Then those gentry betrayed him and killed him, and after the murder they went to the safeguard of Ronan the Fair† and Maine‡ son of Niall (of the Nine Hostages), for those were then the chief protectors in Ireland.

Thereafter then Donnchad son of Domnall heard of that—namely, that his brother was killed by the men of Ross and the Mugdoirn of Maigen. So Donnchad forthwith gathered a mighty army and marched after them (i.e., after the men of Ross and Maigen) to violate their safeguards.

* Wrongly identified by Whitley Stokes as Cremourne, Co. Monaghan

† This saint's day is May 22nd.

‡ Died A.D. 400.

And the protectors said to them, "Do not outrage us," they say, "for if thou do so, there will be no safeguard in Ireland thereafter. But this we will grant thee, what Colmcille son of Feidlimid, who is in Hi (=Iona) will declare."

"I will accept that," says Donnchad. And they agreed thereon, and together they send envoys to Hi, and tell Colmcille their tidings from beginning to end.

This is the judgment that Colmcille then delivered: That three score men and three score women, the best in shape and race, who had been committing the murder, should be put, with their children and their cattle, on the sea and on the main, so that they should never come to Ireland again. And he said that the land for which the King of Erin's son had been done to death should be granted to Patrick§ for ever.

Vessels and boats were built by them, and by Colmcille's counsel they went to sea and main. And two of Colmcille's pupils went with them to sea—namely, Snedgus and mac Riagail, and 'tis those that Colmcille had sent as witnesses.

After they had gone a long way into the lap of the sea the clerics turned again towards Ireland to the place where Donnchad dwelt, and when they arrived they told the king their tidings and bade him farewell.

Then said the king to them, "Stay till the end of spring and the beginning of the summer shall come, and go then to your home."

The clerics acted on that counsel and stayed as the king had told them and they were brought to Derry, and a cell was given to them there, and food from the king until the end of spring came and the beginning of summer.

Then the tale goes on to relate their wonderful voyaging for a month and a year at sea, for they were driven out of their course by contrary winds. At last they came to an island where they heard the voices of women singing. They recognised the singing as being like Irish singing. They landed and were invited by the women to come to the palace and have speech with the king. Welcomed at the palace they told that they belonged to Colmcille's community of Hi. The king inquired how many sons of Domnall mac Aeda (or Hugh) were alive.

"Only one," they answer, "is alive; and the men of Ross killed the other son Fiacha; and dear to us are they by whom he fell, even Diarmait Olmar and Ailill, and we know not their fate since then."

"True is the tale, O clerics," says the king; "and we are the folk that killed the king's son, and we are here without age, without decay upon us, and we shall abide (here) till doom."

The king entreated them to tarry with him and his people on the island, but they would not, but came back and told their tidings to the men of Ireland.

NOTES.

Whitley Stokes says:

Domnall mac Aeda mac Ainmire (first cousin of Colmcille) died 642 (or 649, *Four Masters*.) His successors, Maelcoba's sons Conall Cael and Cellach, reigned jointly till 659 (or 656). The middle of the seventh century may therefore be roughly taken as the date of the incident of this story.

The territory of the men of Ross, according to O'Donovan, comprised the parishes of Carrickmacross (or Magheross) and Killanny.

§ That is, to the see of Patrick—viz., Armagh.

THE VOYAGE OF SNEDGUS AND MAC RIAGLA.

This extract also is from "Revue Celtique," Vol. IX., page 14.

The men of Ross were under great oppression after the decease of Domnall son of Aed son of Ainmire; and this was the cause of their oppression:

When Ireland was taken by Mael Coba's sons after Domnall, Domnall's sons, even Donnchad and Fiacha, were in the sovereignty of Cinel Conaill, and the Men of Ross—Donnchad over Tir Conaill and Fiacha over the Men of Ross.

Great was their oppression under Fiacha, for neither weapon nor coloured raiment was allowed to any of them, (and they felt this the more) since they had never before that been subject to a king, and exceeding was the soreness of their servitude.

A year was Fiacha in sovereignty over them. At the end of the year comes Fiacha to Boyne-mouth, and the Men of Ross are summoned to meet him.

He said to them: "Do service still more." "We cannot do more," they say.

Said he to them: "Let each and all of you put your spittle on my palm."

It was put and thus was the spittle half of it (composed) of blood. Then he said: "Your service is not proper yet for *all* the spittle is not blood. Cast the hills into the hollows that they may be level land. Plant trees in the plains that they may be forests."

It was then that a deer passed near them. All the king's household go after the deer. Then the Men of Ross took his own weapons from the king, for none of them had a weapon, and so they killed him.

That deed was evil in his brother's Donnchad's eyes, and he came and took them all prisoners, and put them into one house to be burnt alive.

Then he himself said: "It is not meet for me to do this deed without counsel from my soul-friend Colmcille."

So he sends messengers to Colmcille. And Snedgus and mac Riagla come from Colmcille, having this counsel for Donnchad—to wit, to cast sixty couples of the Men of Ross on the sea, and that God would pass His judgment upon them. Small boats are given to them, and they are set upon the sea, and men go to watch them, so that they should not return.

(Then) Snedgus and mac Riagla turn back to go to Iona to Colmcille.

[The rest of the tale is practically the same as that in the Book of Lecan, and, at any rate, has no interest for us.]

The above accounts, recorded from two distinct sources, of incidents that happened in Farney over twelve hundred years ago will, doubtless, interest many readers of this Journal. The ecclesiastical name of the parish of Carrickmacross is Magheross, μαῦρη ροίρ, or more probably μαῖς πεῖρα ροίρ, i.e., the Plain of the Men of Ross. Mugdoirn Maigen is not Cremourne as Stokes supposes, but Donaghmoyné. The Mugdoirn Maigen, like the Fir Rois, is the name of a people, not of a territory. The Mugdoirn were the descendants of Colla Mugdorn, one of the famous Three Collas that defeated the Red Branch Knights in Farney in A.D. 331. The majority of his followers and descendants settled no doubt in Cremourne, hence the name κρῖος μυθόοιρν, i.e., Mugdorn's territory. But it would appear that some of them settled, or more probably forced their way into, Donaghmoyné, and these were called μυθόοιρν μαῖσιν, i.e., the Mugdorn people of Maighen, as distinct from those of Cremourne. This μαῖσιν or "little plain" was the name of the district, and gave its name to the first church erected there by St. Patrick, Ὀμῖναδ μαῖσιν, "the Church of Maighin," now Donaghmoyné. The *Book of Lecan* shows that in the 10th century the chiefs of Farney and the chiefs of the Fir Rois were both descended from Colla Da Crioch. Hence the Mugdorn people in Donaghmoyné were a very distinct, though kindred tribe. It is not a little interesting to learn that the chief form of servitude imposed by Fiacha on the Farney men of the seventh century was the building of forts and raths, when we know that Farney is one of the spots in Ireland where forts most abound at the present day. there being, according to Shirley, as many as 220 still existing within its borders. It gives an enhanced, though tragic interest to these structures to know that some of them at any rate were raised by wretches who toiled till their heart's blood came pouring from their lips. Ὀρῖον γὰρ ἀ'ν ὀυῖνε δ'εῦρ ἃ βυαῖορλεῶ φέιν αἰρ.

H. MORRIS.



O'Neill's Castle in Dungooly.

WHEN a C.C. in the parish of Faughart, in which the townland of Dungooly is situated, I saw for the first time the accompanying view of the remains of the Castle of Dungooly.—(*Wright's Louthiana*, Book II., Plate X.). I asked several old people in that district could they show me the site of the Castle, or say whose it was. At that time none of it remained, not even a stone upon a stone, and while every one, or almost every one, from whom I made enquiries, had heard of an O'Neill's Castle in Dungooly, I found only two who could point out its site. In the year 1901 Patrick Curtis, of Lurgankeel, a man 75 years of age, told me he often heard his father and old people at their ceilidhte say O'Neill's Castle had been in a field in Dungooly known as "Castle field, or the Castle hill." This field is on the north side of the crossroads at Dungooly and on the west side of the cross.

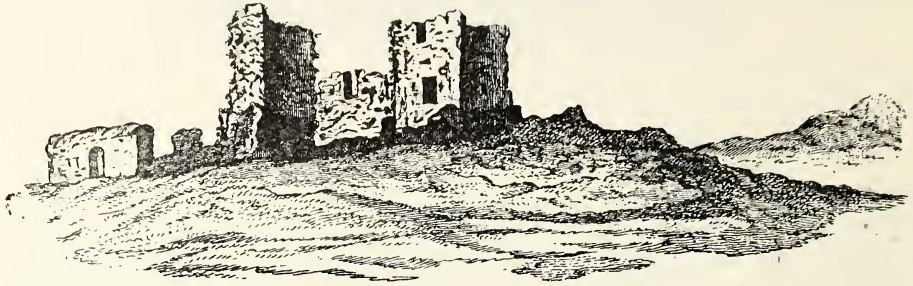
In 1902 I made further enquiries, and visited Denis Shiels, who lived in a cottage at the crossroads of Dungooly. He said:—

"I am 84 years of age, was born and always lived in this cottage. My father lived here till he died at the age of 71 years. My grandfather lived and died here at the age of 101 years. My great-grandfather lived and died here at an advanced age. My father often told me that family tradition handed it down to him, that O'Neill owned a Castle that had been in the field now known as 'Castle Hill, or Castle Feild,' and he added, I myself saw the remains of the Castle about the year of Catholic Emancipation (1829), and at that time I was about 12 years of age. I had been at fairs in Trim, and think Dungooly Castle had a resemblance to the Castle of Trim. I often heard it was Cromwell demolished the Castle of Dungooly after he destroyed Castle Roche, because they held out for the king.* I also remember to have seen James Fenton of Forkhill carting the stones of the old castle down to build the corn and tug mill and residence on the little river that separates Dungooly from Drumbilla and County Louth from County Armagh. Mr. Edmundson, an Excise Officer, was married to a daughter of James Fenton's and succeeded to his property. Mr. William Murdock was married to Miss Edmundson and succeeded to her father's property."

At the time there enquiries were made a son of the last said marriage—also a Mr. William Murdock—was in possession of the house and mills built with the stones of the once famous Castle of O'Neill at Dungooly. Hugh O'Neill's half-brother was chief of the Fews in Armagh, and resided in Dungooly. Dungooly Castle was separated from Co. Armagh by a few perches. It was in every way well situated. It stood on the highest part of "Castle Hill," and commanded an extensive view

* Charles II.

for miles around, especially over a large area of the Pale—the quarter from which an Irish general would naturally expect the advance of a hostile army. It was well protected on the north and north-east by the mountains of Forkhill and Slieve



DUNGOOLY CASTLE, CO. LOUTH, IN 1747.

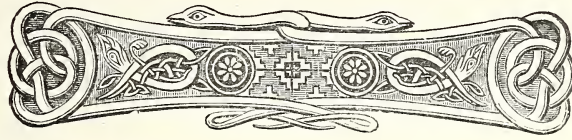
Wright's "Louthiana," Book II., Plate X.

Gullion, which served as natural strongholds for almost four centuries for the armies of O'Neill and O'Donnell. These mountains stand within easy distance of Dungooly, and rear their heads in solemn and majestic grandeur, while they seem to look from "the Fews" with fostering protection and watchful guardianship on the battlefields adjacent to the Pass to the North.

Some years ago I read a few articles in a Dundalk paper, putting forward claims for the vicinity of Glassdrummond Lake as the site on which once stood the Castle of Hugh O'Neill's half-brother, the chief of the Fews. I have not those articles now before me, and therefore I cannot weigh their arguments, if any. The ruins of the Castle show it, as seen in the plate, to have been a place of considerable strength and importance. It appears to have been built in a square area, strongly enclosed with walls, fortified and strengthened at each corner with a square tower of large dimensions. Though the furious and Goth-like Cromwell gave an irreparable blow to the fame of our ancient architecture, yet, owing to the massive and well cemented walls which he had to encounter, all that remained in his power was to disfigure what he could not altogether destroy. Even of those strongholds against which he had turned his utmost fury, enough remained after him, generally, to show the style in which they had been erected. But of late years such destruction has been committed on castles, monastic and pagan remains, and almost on every object of antiquarian interest in Ireland, as nothing but the hand of man itself could accomplish.

Not on account of its being an eyesore, nor yet for sake of the ground it occupied, but for the materials alone with which it was constructed, was the noble Castle of a Northern Prince at Dungooly demolished, though the same might have been had in a neighbouring quarry at little expense.

FRANCIS CAROLAN, P.P., Tullyallen.



Some further Gouth Souterrains.



TIMULATED by our Rev. Editor's article in Vol. I., Part I. of the JOURNAL, I explored and measured a few more of the numerous souterrains or "caves" in the County. In this I was greatly assisted by Mr. Val. Wynne and Mr. John Taaffe of Dundalk, as well as by the owners or tenants of the land in which the souterrains are situated.

Some few of these prehistoric refuge places are marked as "caves" on the Ordnance Survey maps, and as caves they are popularly known. But there can be no doubt that there are very many of them in the County, mostly unmarked on any maps, some more or less open and explorable, but more of them closed up either at the mouth or somewhere in the passages. A few have been uncovered and entirely filled in with earth, while doubtless many are unknown and unsuspected.

The references to souterrains and opinions as to their age and use are scattered over many back numbers of various Archæological Journals, and in various text books. I have been able to consult a number of these and had intended summarising them here, but exigencies of space and time forbid, and they must wait for a separate paper. I should be glad to hear of other 'caves' anywhere in the county. I found no ogham marks on any of the stones of these souterrains.

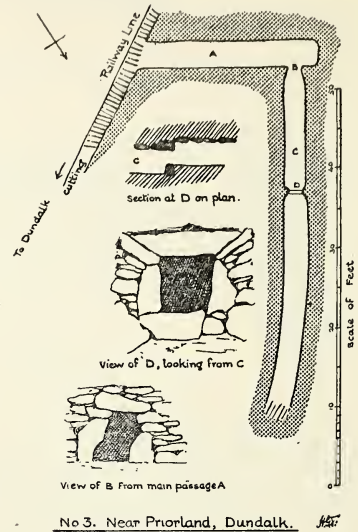
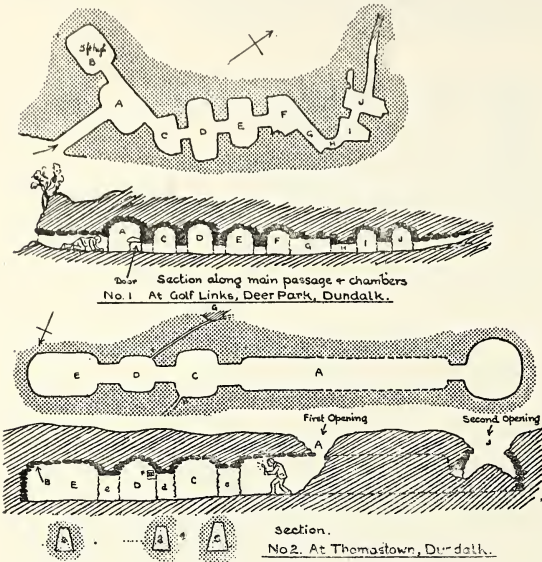
The diagrams have all been drawn to the same scale, so that the comparative sizes of the souterrains can be seen at a glance.

I.—AT GOLF LINKS, DEERPARK, DUNDALK.

This neighbourhood seems to be rich in subterranean buildings. Besides the subject of this note, No. 2 is within a short distance to the S., and that at Dun Dealgan about a mile to the N.W. Mr. R. D. Cox tells me that there are several in his fields adjoining the links, especially in the rounded hills. In cutting down a corner of one of the fields beside his house about a year ago, a small built passage was uncovered not more than 6 or 10 feet long. In or near it was a quantity of blackened earth, possibly the remains of an ancient hearth.

The cave in the Deerpark has been open for a long time. Its mouth is in the southerly face of the ditch surrounding a rocky tree-covered knoll on the right of the course between the eighth and ninth holes. A large flag-stone forms the lintel and the opening is very low. The souterrain, as will be seen from the plan and section, is remarkable for (a) the number of the chambers—nine in all, (b) the absence of long passages, (c) the lowness of the doorways from chamber to chamber, and (d) the irregularity of plan. Probably all these features are largely due to the site. In some of the rooms the natural rock forms one or more of the sides, the others being of the usual dry-built stone-walling. This explains the irregular shape of these rooms, and also the turning and twisting of the general plan, as the builders avoided or utilised the out-cropping rock. The communicating doorways

from chamber to chamber are not more than 1 ft. 6 ins. high, so that one has to lie prone to wriggle through. This may have been for purposes of protection, as there was not room for the long narrow passages with differences in level, where one man might deny entrance to twenty.



The short entrance passage leads into a chamber A $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. From this to right and left lead "doorways" into two other rooms. That on the left B, looking into the cave is the highest chamber, 5 feet in the centre, and the souterrain goes no further in that direction. The roof of the room, as usual, is continuous with the walls, each stone projecting further inwards than the last in bee-hive style. On the other side of the first room is a succession of 4 chambers C, D, E & F, connecting directly with each other and averaging 4 ft. 3 ins. height. From the fourth runs a short passage G, 3 feet high, while out of the end of this leads a further very small passage H about 1 ft. 6 ins. square to two more rooms I, J. In the last of these there is a peculiar built recess on the left looking inwards and a shorter one on the right hand end wall. The latter seems complete in itself and is not the beginning of a further passage. Almost directly opposing the entrance into this room is the opening of the final small gallery, again about 1 ft. 6 ins. square, the far end of which is choked by a fall of the roofing.

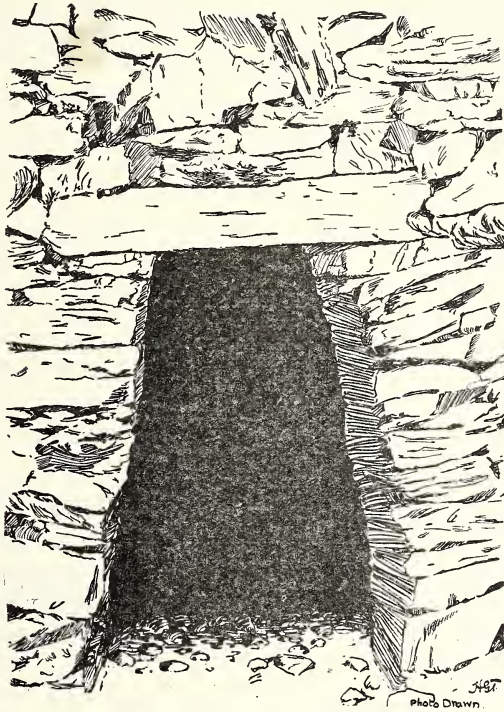
The souterrain was entirely empty and the air good. The lintel stone of doorway between A and C is cracked and looks weak.

2.—AT THOMASTOWN, DUNDALK.

Situated in a field adjoining railway line on the south, and owned by Miss Watters.

Guided by Mr. "Focus" M'Guinness and with the permission and active interest of Miss Watters, excavation was made on the top of a low swelling in the ground. M'Guinness knew the position of the souterrain and told of a man in armour inside, who, needless to say, was too bashful to interview even amateur antiquarians. We first hit on the cave at the point A, and found an almost straight

line of fairly wide passage with three chambers leading out of each other as shown in plan. The air was quite good, the stone work of the usual dry character. Both passages and rooms were quite empty, as was also the case in souterrain I. The chambers were larger than in No. I, and also higher, each room being almost 5 feet high. The floor sloped gradually and gently down towards the end chamber. Forming one of the larger stones finishing the roof of the latter was a millstone B with a round hole in its centre. It is probable that the cave was accidentally opened at some time or other, by the lifting of this roof, and that the millstone was



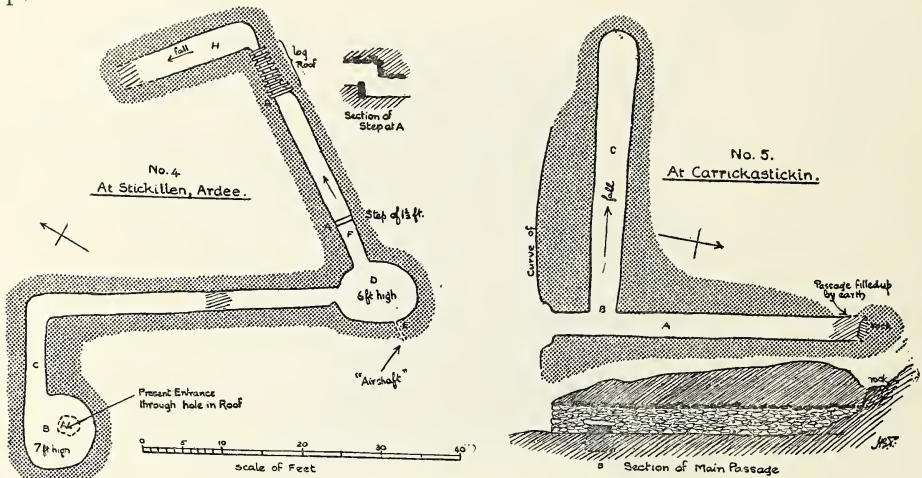
Doorway In Souterrain at Thomastown, Dundalk.

added when the place was closed over. The three doorways, one of which is shown in the photo-drawing, were 3 ft. 6 ins., 3 ft. and 3 ft. high, and were wider at the bottom than the top, as shown in diagram. In one of the rounded corners of the second room D, about 3 feet from the floor, was a small stone built shaft or "ventilator" F about 6 ins. square similar to that described by Fr. Quinn in Vol. I. part I., p. 38. It ran obliquely upwards towards the surface of the ground and backwards in the direction of the passage. On digging down from the top at G we came on the shaft formed of flat stones for top, bottom and sides, but its original outlet must have been ploughed away or destroyed. A similar shaft H ran in the other direction from the first room, but we could trace it no further. Coming back to point A, the walls could be seen continuing to the S.E. but the passage was full of earth. On trying with a crowbar from the top, a hollow sound was detected at J, and on digging there, we found a fourth and apparently final chamber. This was half full of earth, but its round shape could be easily traced and also the doorway into the passage. The total length of the souterrain over all was 62 feet.

3.—IN RAILWAY CUTTING, NEAR PRIORLAND HOUSE.

The opening is in the face of a cutting along G.N.R. line almost opposite Priorland and 149 feet to the north of the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile post. The first passage runs N.W. by W. and the branch roughly at right angles to it. The main passage A, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide and 3 ft. high, goes in straight for 23 ft. 1 in. and ends in a built stone wall. 2 ft. 5 ins. from the end and on the right hand side is the opening B to the branch passage C. The opening is 1 ft. 9 ins. wide and 1 ft. 11 ins. high and is formed by a large lintel stone over the top, and two smaller upright stones on each side, with horizontal small stones filling up the rest of the height. The branch passage is long, as will be seen in the plan, and 16 ft. from its entrance it is narrowed from its normal size of 3 ft. 1 in. high by 3 ft. 3 in. wide, by a cross slab D in the floor rising 1 ft., and by vertical stones at each side, so that the opening is only 1 ft. 10 ins. high by 2 ft 1 in. wide. Beyond this the passage regains its former size, but continues on the higher level. The length of the branch to where the roof has fallen in is 43 feet.

This souterrain was cut through when the railway line was laid, and has been open since.



4.—AT STICKILLEN, ARDEE.

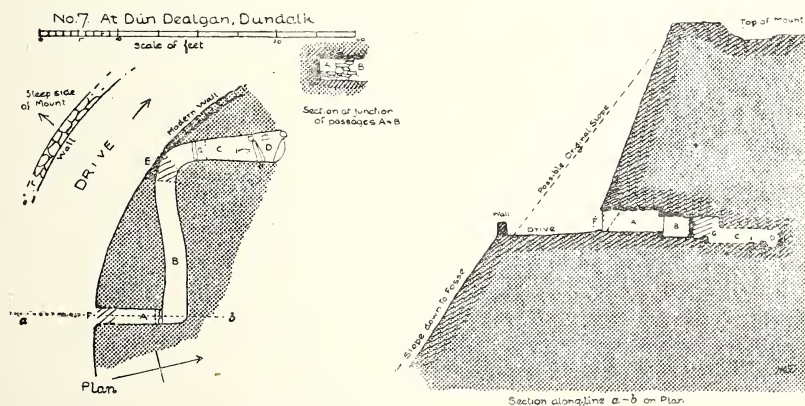
This peculiar souterrain is in a field next to Mr. Joseph McKeever's haggard and between it and the railway line. It is about two miles from Ardee. The present opening is through a hole in the middle of the field into the roof of the 7 ft. high bee-hive chamber B. From one corner of this, passage C, between 2 ft. 6 ins. and 3 ft. wide and 3 ft. 6 ins. high, runs straight for 15 ft. where it turns sharp to the right, and running for another 37 ft. 6 ins. ends in a second oval chamber D. From this chamber on the right runs a shaft E similar to those in No. 2. On the left of the entering passage is the doorway of a second passage F of about the same height and width. About 7 ft. from the chamber it rises (A) abruptly $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet similarly to that in No. 3. It then ascends gradually for about 12 feet to a point G, where the roof flags cease and their place is taken by logs of wood placed crossways. Here the width of the passage narrows to less than two feet until a sharp turn to the left brings the passage to more than its original width. The floor in this part H slopes down again and the souterrain is blocked by the subsidence of the roof. It was evidently formerly opened at the point G by some one, who was fortunately careful to preserve the cave by putting in the log roof instead of filling up the passage, as has so often been done. The original entrance must have been beyond the fallen portion, H, although this is one instance against the theory mentioned in No. 7.

5.—AT CARRICKASTICKEN.

In a field belonging to Mr. Patrick Mathews at Carrickasticken near a road branching off to Forkhill House is a small circular fort. In the southern side of this is the mouth of the souterrain. The entrance is in line with the main passage A, which runs straight nearly to the centre of the fort, where further progress is stopped as it is full of earth to the roof, although the covering stones and side walls are carried on as far as can be seen. In the top of the fort is an artificial hollow at the bottom of which was natural rock. About 6 ft. from the entrance there is a low doorway B on the left hand side of the passage leading into a branch C, which slopes down so that its further end, which is rounded off in the dry stone walling, is 3 or 4 feet below the level of the main corridor.

6.—NEAR FALMORE HALL.

This souterrain, unlike the others, is situated near water. The tributary of the Castletown River, which joins the Kilcurry river at Balriggeran Bridge and which is known nearer its source as the Cully Water, runs past the back of Falmore Hall grounds. About a mile to the N.W. it bends slightly northward at a point on a line between Lisachrig (Lisaclog on map is incorrect) and Muckian's fort. Just here in the east bank and close to the water is the opening to this souterrain. As will be seen by the plan it is a simple one so far as it can be traced. A slightly curving passage runs in to meet a higher and wider cross passage which is also slightly curved and ends on the left by a fall of the roof and on the right by a built enlargement of the passage. There is a gradual slope downwards and inwards, possibly because of a filling in of the mouth with debris. The cross passage has 4 or 5 inches of icy cold water covering sharp stones, which had to be waded through in order to measure it.



7.—AT DUN DEALGAN, DUNDALK.

This souterrain has been known to exist for a long time and people still living have seen it open years ago, and some say there was another "cave" in the western slope. The present one was opened lately (1910) by Major Berry of Belfast and Mr. H. Milling, Permanent Way Engineer of the Gt. Northern Railway, with the help of Mr. H. M. D. Barton of Farndreg, who remembered its position. After an abortive try, they found the mouth in the southerly face of the slope of the central mount, about 20 feet below the top breastwork, and on a level with the drive at that point. The passage A goes in towards the centre of the fort for 12 feet, then turns to the left sharply, and the explorers were stopped by earth in the passage B.

They moved up the drive 21 feet and cut down again E into the passage beyond the obstruction. They had not time to go more than 4 or 5 feet further. This summer the passage, which was quite choked with hard earth, was carefully cleared out to its apparent end, the floor lowered to its original level, the new opening at E re-roofed and rebuilt and the entrance F repaired. The passage was found to turn gradually towards the centre of the mound. At G there is a "step" in the floor and in the roof lowering both a foot and leaving the passage 1 ft. 6 ins. in height. Five feet further on, a large sill stone H runs across the floor from side to side, but is not imbedded in the walls. The floor drops 6 ins. on the other side of this stone into a small hollow D 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins. bounded on each side by the walls of the passage and on the far side by a large flat upright stone, 3 ft. 6 ins. wide and 2 ft. 3 ins. high, which also ends the passage. The stones of the side walls seem to run beyond this end boulder. Part of the roof has fallen in and the roof stones were found in the earth which filled all the last 8 or 9 feet of the passage. In this earth, which was carefully searched as the work went on, were a large number of fragments of bone and a few teeth. These were sent to the National Museum and were found to belong to the ox, pig, dog, and sheep—"all fairly modern." None of them were human. The probability is that they were in some cases carried in by dogs when the souterrain was formerly open, and in others to have been in the earth which had fallen with the roof. No further passage or chamber has so far been discovered.

The souterrain appears to lead nowhere and there are no chambers. Part of the passage was in all probability destroyed when the spiral drive was cut into the face of the mount. But this end can hardly have been the original entrance, for there are two roof and floor steps lowering the level of the passage. As a rule the original entrance to a souterrain is on the lowest level and the inner chambers on the higher where there are steps or breastworks across the passages. There are a few instances of the opposite kind, but these are all types in which the placing of a single stone over a hole in the floor of the entrance passage would hide all trace of the lower corridor. The Dun Dealgan souterrain is not of this latter construction. The reason the inner level is higher is to put the occupant in the inner part at an advantage over a hostile intruder. It is impossible to say how passage A originally ended in the former sloped part of the mount. I am bound to expect a lower connecting passage possibly under D. There is a large stone I in the floor which might cover such a passage. I do not think it is a sepulchral cave. There may be other souterrains in the Dun still undiscovered and this may have connected with them. It proves that the mount to within 20 feet of its top is very ancient.

OTHER SOUTERRAINS.

There is also a souterrain at Cloghmoyler, Churchtown, near Ardee, but my plans and notes of it have gone astray.

Besides the above and those described by Fr. Quinn, there are souterrains at the following places:—in the top of a large fort, Lisadhane at Shanmullagh, near Dundalk,—in a fort belonging to the Mullen family at Proleek,—in a small fort overlooking a marsh near Rassin, and two near Killincoole. The entrances of the above are partly clear. There are souterrains at present closed at:—Lisdoon fort,—near Balriggeran Castle (see Wright's *Louthiana*),—possibly at Carnbeg,—at Kane Graveyard,—at Cunnicar, and several in the Proleek and Ballymascanlan district, one of which was opened by Mr. Edward Tipping in 1864 and described in the Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society of that year. One is marked on the O.S. map near the old graveyard of Killeen close to Louth.

I would be glad to hear of any souterrains open or closed in County Louth or elsewhere in Ireland.

HARRY G. TEMPEST.

EIBHLIN A RUÍN

FATHER DONNELLAN'S extraordinary article on the above lovely air demands a brief reply. Even more extraordinary are the "traditional" versions of the air which he has presented to us. Incidentally he falls foul of Handel, who took down a fairly good version of an old Irish air in 1742. As to the playing of "Black Donald Dhu" at the Battle of Inverlochy in 1427, it is pure romance, and probably arose from a confusion with the Battle of Inverlochy which took place in 1645.

The "traditional" versions of "Eibhlin a ruin," as printed by Fr. Donnellan, are of little musical value, being, evidently, barbarous settings by non-musical persons. The printed version by Coffey in 1729 is far superior to some of the 19th century variants.

In regard to "Robin Adair," the best informed Scotch musical critics agree that it is certainly of Irish origin, and taken from "Eibhlin a ruin."

Moore's version of the air is almost exactly the same as that printed by Oswald in 1753, and Oswald prints it under the title of "Aileen a roon." Another version came into vogue in 1741, and was popularised by Kitty Clive, who gave it quite a Handelian flavour. A slightly different setting was published by Signor Tenducci in 1765, and another by Signor Leoni in 1769.

I shall await with interest the promised contribution of the "Scotch" version of "Robin Adair," but meantime I fear that Fr. Donnellan's denunciation of the "old fables of professional musical historians," including Renehan, Petrie, Conran, and others, will not carry much weight. The Irish origin is admitted by the very latest and most critical of Burns's editors, Mr. J. C. Dick, in his excellent "Songs of Robert Burns" (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1903).

At last year's International Musical Congress in London a Scandinavian Professor performed a "traditional" Scandinavian air—but it turned out to be Irish. I afterwards informed Professor Hammerich of Copenhagen University of the Irish origin of the tune, and I may add that Cahir O'Reilly (whose name betrays his nationality) was Court Harper in Denmark in 1602, while another Irish Harper, Darby Scott, was harpist at the Danish Court from 1621 till his death in 1634. This would account for the introduction of Irish airs in Scandinavia, with the result that many of them have since passed current as "Scandinavian" airs.

But surely the climax of extravagance is reached when it is gravely stated that a Slavonic air is the origin of Tom Moore's "O breathe not his name." We must not despair, however, for Father Donnellan points out that "Home, sweet home" is also evolved from a Slavonic source! Probably "The Coulin" is also Slavonic.

If Fr. Donnellan is serious in stating that the version he prints as No. 2 is "a genuinely older version," all I can say is that his views are opposed to all musical historians. Internal evidence alone is sufficient to discredit such an opinion—e.g., the Scotch snap.

We must possess our souls in patience for a promised version of "MacKintosh's Lament," of which, according to Fr. Donnellan, "no perfect rendering of the tune has yet been published." But we ought to feel grateful for the information that this pipe-melody of the seventeenth century "has been inspired by an old Highland hymn beginning with three Alleluias!"



CARVED STONE IN FAUGHART GRAVEYARD.
(From rubbing by Henry Morris.)

A Faughart Monument.



grave length to north-west of the little circular mound on which stands the pedestal of a cross—probably another of the High Crosses of Ireland—there is, in Faughart graveyard, a monumental slab of limestone, on which is carved *intaglio* the figure of a bishop, in full episcopal panoply, with mitre and crosier, and with his right hand raised in the act of benediction.

Underneath the feet of the figure there is a representation of a serpent with tongue barbed and protruding in an attitude of fight, from which we may reasonably infer that the figure represents St. Patrick. The details of the dress are executed very finely, the lace on the alb and ornamentation on the vestments being clearly seen.

The stone is 4 ft. 4 ins. long, 7 ins. wide and 2½ ins. deep. It is perfectly chiselled with rectangular sides like a well-planned timber plank. The figure is 1 ft. 8½ ins. long and is 7 ins. wide occupying the whole width of the stone. There is no inscription—not even a word or letter—beyond the figure. On the top of the stone there is a little groove cut something over an inch long in which it would appear a small metallic cross had at one time been fixed.

The stone at present marks an unknown grave, but it is very much open to doubt that this was its primal use. Had it been designed as a grave-stone there is every reason to think that the expert artist who carved the figure would add an inscription for which there is ample room, about 2½ feet of the stone being bare and plain from the serpent downward.

Judging by the perfect chiselling of the stone, and the fine carving of the dress it looks comparatively modern, but the artist's handling of the feet—which are bare,—and the hands is uncouth, and reminds one of the sculptors of the Monasterboice and other high crosses.

Better than any description is the accompanying illustration from a rubbing, and perhaps some of our clerical antiquaries might be able to explain what was the date and purpose of the stone.

HENRY MORRIS.

County Louth Medals.

THE COUNTY LOUTH FARMING SOCIETY.



THE County Louth Farming Society, whose medal is here illustrated, was established the 3rd of February, 1830, "for the encouragement of agriculture, rural improvements, and domestic economy in the County of Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda."

Previous to the formation of this Society, it would appear a Farming Society for the County Louth was established in 1817—one of the earliest formed in Ireland. It was apparently shortlived, or the new Society absorbed it. The qualifications for membership of the Louth Farming Society were: residence in the district, or the possession of property within it. The subscription was twofold: Two guineas a year gave a right to be elected to the general Committee, or any other office of the Society; one guinea a year entitled the subscriber to be a general member, to vote upon the general business of the Society, and to be on any local committee. Spring and autumn meetings were held and premiums awarded to the amount of £80 annually. The Hon. Secretary was Alexander Shekleton. After doing good service in its day and generation it appears to have lapsed. Of recent years other bodies have been formed having in view the placing of sound agricultural knowledge within the reach of all classes.

The illustration of the Louth Farming Society Medal is here given full size, from a specimen in silver in my collection of Irish Medals.

Obverse :

Farm Residence, with yard, having horse, cow, sheep, &c. ; also a plough. On base line to left in small letters "I. C. Parkes, Dublin." Size 1.7. Mint.

Reverse :

"LOUTH FARMING SOCIETY." Underneath are wreaths of corn and shamrocks, the centre blank for engraving.

I have also a specimen in bronze, the Reverse engraved : "Patrick James Byrne, Esq., Lisnawilly, for the best Lot of 3 Heifer Calves, Autumn Show, 1868."

CO. LOUTH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This "useful Society for the promotion of the choicest embellishments of greenhouse and garden" was established in 1856 (D'Alton and O'Flanagan's *History of Dundalk*). The late Lord Clermont was President and the Committee was composed of members whose names are familiar in local annals :—Patrick James Byrne, John Murphy (Castletown), Hon. A. G. Jocelyn, William Ruxton, Wm. Woolsey, Myles Taaffe, Richard Macan, Peter Russell, etc., Hon. Sec. and Treasurer John Farquharson.

The prize medal for this Society is a nice specimen of medallic art—

Obverse :

Wreath of Fruit and Flowers, the centre engraved with the title "LOUTH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, INSTD. 1856." At base medallist's name *incuse* "Richardson, Sc., Dublin." Size 1.7.

Reverse :

Engraved :—"To Patrick Jas. Byrne, Esq., Lisnawilly, for Single Exotic, 3rd Sept., 1861."

The specimen here illustrated is struck in silver. I have also one in bronze, the Reverse engraved—"To P. J. Byrne, Esq., for 3 Hand Bouquets, June, 1863."

The late Dr. William Frazer, F.S.A., contributed a series of articles on "The Medals and Medallists of Ireland" to the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Under the heading of Parkes (Senior and Junior), he refers to the Co. Louth Farming Society Medal, but made no reference to the Co. Louth Horticultural Society Medal in any of the articles.

I pointed out the omission to him and he then expressed the opinion that although the Horticultural Society medal had the name "Richardson, Dublin," it was not struck in Ireland, as Richardson's medals were imported.

I have since found that he was correct, as some years afterwards I added to my collection a silver-gilt medal, the Obverse reading—"Midland Counties Horticultural Exhibition, Lower Grounds, Aston." Centre—Profile of "Prince Arthur, Patron." and the medallist's name is "J Moore, Sc., Birm." The Reverse is an exact replica of the obverse of the Co. Louth Horticultural Society's medal, but the centre engraved—"Awarded to," &c.

Messrs. J. Moore of Birmingham struck an immense variety of medals and badges for various Societies and Associations at home and abroad, and the dies of the obverse and reverse of these medals, &c., were often transposed and blank reverses used for inscriptions. A biographical sketch and portrait of Moore with particulars of his medallic work will be found in Spink's "Numismatic Circular" (1907).

In my next article I propose to deal with the School and College Medals of the Co. Louth.

JAMES M'CARTE.





Rathcoole, Hui Segain, Leire.

ST. PATRICK leaving Monaghan crossed Ath Liliagh and standing on a hillock to the south of the ford—or “south of the wood, according to a quotation given by Archbishop Healy (*St. Patrick*, p. 360)—turned his enemies into stones, which for ages stood in the ford. If we take the ford to be Killany the hillock on which Patrick stood would be the mote of Killany, which stands south of the ford. “Thereafter, he went to Rath Cule and blessed Fir Cule—that is, Hui Segain, saying :

“ A blessing on Fir Cule
I am pleased though . . .
On Fir Ross without
From Lerga to Leire.”—*Stokes, Trip.*, p. 185.

The seventh life reads : “ Inde profectus vir sanctus ad fines Mediae venit ad arcem Ratcuile appellatam ; ibique salutaria ejus concilia caelestemque doctrinam amplectentes populos de Fera-cuil et populos de Hy Segain suæ benedictionis hæreditate locupletavit, et mox veniens ad locum Bile Tortan” —*Colgan’s Trias.*, c. 14, p. 151, which translated reads :—

“ Having thence set out to the borders of Meath, the holy man came to the fort called Rat-cuile ; and there enriched with the inheritance of his blessing the people of Fera-cuil and the people of Hui-Segain, they embracing his wise counsels and heavenly doctrine, and immediately coming to the place Bile Tortan. . . .”

The above extracts have led to much discussion in attempts to locate the places mentioned—Rath-cuile, Hui-Segain and Bile Tortan Leire. They have been placed in Meath by practically all authorities, whose statements must be set out at length to do them justice, even if one finds reasons for considering them inconclusive or even quite misleading.

RAT-CUILE.

Colgan has no note on Rat-cuile, or we should not have to discuss the question. So let us begin with O’Donovan, who deserves the first place amongst modern antiquarians. He, too, better than any other, will put the question plainly for discussion :

A.D. 741 : “ The battle of Rathcuile^a ”

“ ^aRathcuile : This is probably the Rathcuile, *anglice* Rath-coole, a townland in the parish and barony of Rathoath and County of Meath.”—*O’D’s. Annals*.

In the index he puts Fera-cuil in the barony of Kells.

UI TORTAN.

A.D. 917: "Tortan: *recte* Ui Tortan—a tribe of the Oirghialla seated near Ardraccan in Meath."—*O'D's Annals*, p. 594, n. O.

He refers to Ogygia, where we read: "Bile Tortan, the ash fell to the North-West towards Killhiachtair thire" [i.e., church of the lower country]—Part 3, *cap.* 6, p. 208.

In the Book of Rights, reciting the stipends to be paid by the King of Eire to the King of Oirghialla and seemingly to his sub-kings, we read:

"The stipend of the king of Ui Dortain
Three purple cloaks with borders
Three shields, three swords of battle,
Three mantles, three coats of mail."

O'Donovan's note to this reads: "Ui Dortain. These were otherwise called Ui Tortan, i.e., the descendants of Dortan or Tortan son of Fiach son of Feidhlim son of Fiachra who was son of Colla da Chrioch. This was in the part of Oirghialla included in the present County of Meath in which the celebrated old tree called Bile Tortain which stood near Ardraccan was situate."—*Book of Rights*, p. 151, n. b.

FERA-CUILE.

O'Donovan's account of Fera-Cuille may be taken from *Hennessy's Tripartite*, p. 475, n. 8. O'Donovan, under [A.D.] 693, writes: this territory was in Bregia, hence it was occasionally called Feara-Cul-Breagh and appears to have been conterminous with the present barony of Kells, County Meath, comprising *inter alia*, according to O'Clery's calendar, the parish of Moybolgue where St. Siric was bishop and venerated on 26th November; also Emlagh-Fiaich, where St. Becan was venerated on the 5th April. The chiefs of this territory are mentioned in the Four Masters thirteen times.

UI SEAGHAIN.

O'Dugan in his topographical poem writes:

"O-h-Ainbhith of no stubborn meeting,
Is lord over noble Ui Seaain."

which O'Donovan in his notes states should correctly be Ui-Seghain—a people situated to the north of Ardraccan in the County of Meath, thus taking in the upper and lower Kells baronies."

Hennessy (n. 7, p. 457) says of Rath-Cuille: "It was most probably the place now called Coole in the parish of Kilmainham Wood adjoining Moybologue to the south-west in the barony of Lower Kells."

Archbishop Healy thinks it is "Coole" in the barony of Lower Slane.—(*St. Patrick*, p. 361). He seems also to think Ui Dortain was in Lower Slane also, "for the mountains of Slieve Breagh formed the southern boundary of Ui Dortan" (*St. Patrick*, p. 362). In n. 2 He says: "The Book of Armagh assigns the Dorsi Breg as the boundary of Armagh Diocese—that is, of Oriel at this point." This statement would place Ui Dortain really in Louth forgetful of the fact that Oirghialla bit into the heart of Meath.

O'Donovan unfortunately does not give his authorities for his statements; however, Stokes makes good this defect.

"Jan. 9: Faellan godly, excellent—i.e., Cluain Moesne in Fir Tulach he is [in margin] Faellan—i.e., Calue in Hui Dortan is his church."

In *Stokes' Felire : notes from Lebar Brecc*, we find " April 15th : On Mac Cula's feast—i.e., (Cula was) his mother's name and in Imliuch Fia in Fircula Breg he is. Fia is the name of a mountain (leg. Fountain ?) " (*ibid.*).

" Imbliuch Fia " (" Emlagh in Meath ")—(*Index, ibid.*).

" Nov. 26th : Siric, i.e., of Mag Bolg in Fir Cula Breg " (*ibid.*).

This last entry is decisive : Mag Bolg is certainly in Meath.

Then the Tripartite tells us that Patrick " constructed a church for Presbyter Justin near Bile Tortan, which is near the community of Ard Breccan " (*Hennessy*, p. 458).

In Tirechan, as quoted by Archbishop Healy, the above reads : " which belongs to the family of Ard Breccan. " He quotes Tirechan also for the statement that Patrick founded another church in eastern Tortan " in which the tribe of Tech Cirpáin abides, but is alway free " from authority of Ardbraccan monastery.—(*St. Patrick*, p. 362.)

" LEIRE. It is remarked in an interlinial gloss that this means Land Leire, i.e., the church of austerity, which is the name of a monastery near Lough Ennell in the county of Westmeath " (*O'Donovan's Annals*, A.D. 825, n. g.)

" LANN LEIRE. Now the old church of Lyn on the east side of Lough Ennell in the barony of Fertullagh and county of Westmeath " (*O'Donovan's Annals*, A.D. 740, n. w.)

UI SEGHAÍN. We saw that O'Donovan places this tribe north of Ardbraccan in Meath ; O'Hanlon agrees with him, whilst Archbishop Healy says of Ui Segáin : " The modern parish of Siddan seems to retain the ancient name of the district, as the townland of Coole retains the sub-denomination " (*St. Patrick*, p. 362).

Every writer I have met places it in Meath except one. Surprise at finding an exception led me to investigate the question with results that it is hoped will show that even the greatest authorities must not be accepted without proofs.

But let us sum up what has been proved by the authorities quoted—

(1.) Ui Tortáin was in Meath in barony of Kells.

(2.) There was a Fir Cuil in Meath in the barony of Kells in north-west of Meath taking its name from a woman—Cula—which makes its derivation singular amongst all the Cuiles in Ireland.

(3.) There is a Rathcoole in the barony of Rathoath in the south-east of Meath.

(4.) We have guesses only about Ui Segáin being in Meath. If O'Donovan had proved it to be north of Ardbraccan, Archbishop Healy would not seek for it in Lower Slane in the extreme north of Meath. The quotation from O'Dugan may prove Ui Segháin was in Meath.

(5.) There is a " Leire " in the barony of Fertullagh, near Lough Ennell in the heart of Westmeath. Faelán, who is buried at Cluan Moesne in Fir Tulagh, had his church in Ui Dortáin. Ui Dortáin has nothing whatever to do with the situation of the other places mentioned ; because Patrick left Rathcuile to go to Bile Tortáin and we know nothing of the distance. Rathcoole in Rathoath is not the place sought, because it is certainly not in Ui Segáin, which is one with Fircuile. Nor will it help if we find a Coole near Siddan or in Kilmainham Wood, for " Cooles " are as plentiful in Ireland as blackberries. Lastly, Leire in Westmeath cannot be admitted as having any connection with our story. The Leire mentioned in the fragment seems to be the southern point of Fir Ross, and its northern Lerga, of which at present I need say nothing. Now, instead of wandering at random over Meath and Westmeath in a vain attempt to find the Rathcuile Ui Segáin and Leire of the story would it not be better to try and discover those places all together, as they ought to be—even in County Louth ?

It seems to be taken for granted that " having set out for the borders of Meath " Patrick arrived in that County at once. That phrase and the undoubted location

of Bile Tortan in Meath apparently led almost all writers to look in that county for all the other places mentioned.

Yet a moment's reflection might suggest the idea that he visited places in Louth on his way to Meath.

The writer of the additions to Camden is the first to say that Ui Segain was in Louth. "Hui Segan or Hy Seanghain the present barony of Ardee . . . Here [Ardee] is Castleguard . . . anciently Cnoic-na-Seanghain" (*Camden's History Louth, additions*, p. 600). The above statement brings no conviction to the present writer, because the second part of it is incorrect; but it excited his curiosity and induced him to look the matter up. The Book of Lecan is given as a reference for the statement; but unfortunately it is not yet printed and edited, so it is not easy to say whether it bears out the statement in the "Additions" or not. But other authorities may help us.

O'Gorman has: "October 10—The modest Fintan¹ abbot of Druim (Ingard.)" "¹ of Druim In in Hui Segain" (Text and note).

The Revue Celtique, Vol. XX., p. 331, *Notes from Dinsenchas*, on Druim Ing in O'Cualann in Wicklow says: "Ing is a man's name."

The Martyrology of Donegal has on October 10—Fintan of Druim Hing.

Stokes' Felire, notes from Leabar Brecc, has: "October 10—three hundred and seven tens, or 80+300 or 10+400+30 of Druim Ingard—i.e., in Ui Segain."

Stokes Martyrology of Oenghus, notes from Leabar Brecc, has:—"October 10, Fintan of Druim Ing Hua Segain." In the index, he says: "Hui Segain north of Ardbraccan, Co. Meath." In the index to O'Gorman, Stokes says Druim (Ingard) is Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath.

Fintan or Findan is yet the Patron Saint of Dromin, near Dunleer, Co. Louth. His feast day there is October 8th. The Dromin in Dunshaughlin is far from the supposed Ui Segain in Meath, as Dunshaughlin is in Rathoath barony. No writer in this connection attempts to find a Dromin in Ui Segain in Meath with St. Fintan for patron. But a difficulty arises about Dromin, near Dunleer. St. Fintan's day there is October 8th. Well a difference of two days in its celebration to occur in a thousand years is hardly inconceivable. The wonder is indeed that the name of this obscure Fintan—a man without father or mother—has survived and is still held in honour. He is certainly not the famed Fintan of Clonenagh, whose day is February 17th.

Then we have in this parish of Dromin, Rathcoole surviving yet as a townland. Finally we have Leire in Dunleer, which latter is sometimes taken to be Land-leire—church of austerity. But it may be as given in *Louth Name Books O.S.* "Dunleer: castle, fort, fortress or palace of Laoigre ancient king of Ireland." Its meaning does not affect the argument. However, a passage quoted by Reeves in his *Primacy*, p. 72, identifies Dunleer as "leire" beyond dispute:

"A.C. 825—An aggression [was made] on Owen Mainstreach [i.e., Owen of Monasterboice] in regard to the Primacy of Armagh. For Cumusgach son of Cahal, lord of Oriel, deposed him therefrom by force and set up in his place Artri son of Conor who [i.e., Artri] was son of Cumusgach's mother. Owen who was lector of Monaster [boice] composed thereupon the lines following wherewith he sent his psalm-singer to communicate with Niall Caille [next successor to the throne of Ireland], as it was he that was Niall's anmchara [or spiritual adviser] on the subject of securing him the Coarbship of Patrick: for he, i.e., Niall, was powerful in Ulster. "Tell Niall no good [will come to him of] the curse of Owen son of Anma. In all the kingly rank he holds shall he not remain except his anmchara be Abbot." The end of the matter is that Niall collects his troops—viz., the races of Connall and Owen [i.e., the people of Tirconnell and Tir-Owen, or of Donegal and Tyrone], Cumusgach lord of Oriel, and Murray lord of Iveagh-Uladh [i.e., Iveagh, Co. Down]

collects [also] the Oriel men and Ulidians. And a furious battle is fought between them, i.e., the battle of Leath-Cam in Moyenir [parish of Kilmore, Co. Armagh]. The forces of Aileach were beaten on the first two days before the men of Oriel. But on the third day Niall himself came into the battle at Leath-luin in the vicinity of Leath-Cam, the Oriel men were defeated and cut down and were followed in pursuit to Creeve-Caille on the Callan to the West of Armagh. And the victory was gained over the Ulidians and the Oriel men and great was the slaughter that was made of them. Among the slain there were Cumusgeach and Congalach, both sons of Cahal, and others of high estate among the Oriel men. After this Owen Mainstreach gained possession of the Arch-coarbship of Patrick for the space of nine years following, by means of the power of Niall Caille and [This is in the original R.K.] on the slaughter of the Oriel men at the battle of Leath-Cam one of the seniors of the Family of Armagh [i.e., a cleric of the religious community under the abbot of Armagh] spake thus :—Ill was our luck when we gained our end : ill was our luck when we passed by Leire. And ill our luck in accepting Owen in preference to any [other] pilgrim in Eire." Evidently from the verse Owen had a rival in Dunleer for the Primacy, for Leire here on the face of the verse refers to a place towards Monasterboice and not to a monastery in West Meath. Then Dunleer is not very far from Fir Ross, and may have been near its southern boundary, as it is not easy to tell how far that famed territory extended into Louth at different times.

To find Rathcoole, Leire, Dromin grouped together must incline one to believe that the Ui Segain of the story was in Louth, even were there another Ui Segain in Meath. So much might be suspected from the story itself. O'Haulon, while inclining to Meath, hints that Rathcuile may be in Louth in parish of Dromin (vol. 3, p. 679, n. 2), a good example of the thoroughness and impartiality of that as yet unappreciated writer.

If it is thought that all this does not prove what the writer intends, it at least makes it highly probable and gives an new view of an old story. It may induce others to go farther into the matter and look up the reference to the Book of Lecan, the authority referred to in the Camden additions.

Finally it should put to rest for ever the very common assumption that the famed story of Columbkille copying the Gospels by stealth belongs to Dromin near Dunleer. The copying of the Gospels took place in a monastery of Finnian. But unquestionably Fintan or Findan as the name is pronounced yet in Dromin—not Finnian,—is patron saint of Dromin.

An entry more than a hundred years old in the Dunleer register by a former P.P. gives distinctly Fintan as the Patron of Dromin. It gives St. Cool as Patron of Dunleer, and says the feast of the Assumption is really the Patron Day of Bar-meath ordered by the Primate to be celebrated in Dunleer. St. Cool must be a local saint. Could he be of Rath-cool? SS. Furadhra and Baithen of Leire, given by Rev. Mr. Leslie, whose works make Louth his debtor for ever, are found in Martyrology of Donegal at 18th June, which is the date given for the Patron of Mosstown in the old register referred to.

Finally, in justice it must be said St. Fintan of Dromin is not "without father or mother," as his pedigree is given in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 350 g, where the curious in such matters may study it.



Max Muller on the Destruction of Antiquities.

"It does honour to the British Parliament that large sums are granted when it is necessary to bring to those safe shores whatever can still be rescued from the ruins of Greece and Italy, of Lycia, Pergamos, Palestine, Egypt, Babylon, or Nineveh.

But while explorers and excavators are sent to those distant countries, and the statues of Greece, the coffins of Egypt, and the winged monsters of Nineveh are brought home in triumph to the portals of the British Museum, it is painful to see the splendid granite slabs of British cromlechs thrown down and carted away, stone circles destroyed to make way for farming improvements, and ancient huts and caves broken up to build new houses and stables.

It is high time indeed that something should be done, and nothing will avail but to place every truly historical monument under national protection. Individual efforts may answer here and there, and a right spirit may be awakened from time to time by local societies; but during intervals of apathy mischief may be done that can never be mended; and unless the damaging of national monuments, even though they should stand on private grounds, is made a misdemeanour, we doubt whether, two hundred years hence, any enterprising explorer would be, as Mr. Layard and Sir H. Rawlinson have been in Babylon and Nineveh, and whether one single cromlech would be left for him to carry away to the national museum of the Maoris. . . .

Are lake-dwellings in Switzerland, are flint-deposits in France, is kitchen-rubbish in Germany so very precious, and are the magnificent cromlechs, the curious holed-stones, and even the rock-basins of Cornwall so contemptible? There is a fashion even in scientific tastes.

For thirty years M. Boucher de Perthes could hardly get a hearing for his flint-heads, and now he has become the centre of interest for geologists, anthropologists, and physiologists,

And two hundred years hence the anthropologists of the future will call us hard names if they find out how we allowed those relics of the earliest civilisation of England to be destroyed.

It is easy to say, What is there in a holed-stone? It is a stone with a hole in it and that is all. We do not wish to propound new theories, but in order to show how full of interest even a stone with a hole in it may become we will just mention that the *mên-an-tol* or the holed-stone which stands in one of the fields near Lanyon is flanked by two other stones standing erect on each side. Let anyone go there to watch a sunset about the time of the autumnal equinox and he will see that the shadow thrown by the erect stone would fall straight through the hole of the *mên-an-tol*.

This *mên-an-tol* may be an old dial erected originally to fix the proper time for the celebration of the autumnal equinox, though it may have been applied to other purposes likewise. A mere shepherd, though he had never heard the name of the equinox, might have erected such a stone for his own convenience, in order to know the time when he might safely bring his flocks out or take them back to safer stables.

But this would in no way diminish the interest of the *mên-an-tol*. It would still remind one of the few relics of the childhood of our race; one of the witnesses of the earliest workings of the human mind in its struggle against, and in its alliance with the powers of nature; one of the vestiges of the first civilisation of the British Isles.

Even the Romans, who carried their Roman roads in a straight line through the countries they had conquered, undeterred by any obstacles, unawed by any sanctuaries, respected, as can hardly be doubted, Silbury Hill, and made the road from Bath to London diverge from the usual straight line, instead of cutting through that time-honoured mound. Would the engineers of our railways show a similar regard for any national monument whether Celtic, Roman, or Saxon?

When Charles II, in 1663, went to see the Celtic remains of Abury, sixty three stones were still standing within the entrenched enclosure. Not quite a hundred years later they had dwindled down to forty-four. After another century had passed seventeen stones only remained within the great enclosure, and these, too, are being gradually broken up and carted away. Surely such things ought not to be. These Celtic monuments are public property as much as London Stone, Coronation Stone, or Westminster Abbey, and posterity will hold the present generation responsible for the safe keeping of the national heirlooms of England."—From "*Chips from a German Workshop*," Vol. III., pp. 288-9



STILL IN THE STONE AGE.

Native of Dutch New Guinea splitting wood with stone axe.

(By kind permission of the publishers of "Pygmies and Papuans," by A. F. R. Wollaston, just published.)

The Stone and Bronze Ages in our Museum.

(AT DUN DEALGAN, DUNDALK.)

THE STONE AGE.



WE sometimes hear mention made of "ancient" history, but in reality all history is modern, and, as it were, of yesterday, in comparison with the long lapse of prehistoric or archaeological time. Historic time is counted in years and centuries, but prehistoric time is counted in periods or "ages" of undefined duration. These ages are identified, and distinguished from each other, by the relics which man has left behind, and which show in a regular gradation the slow and gradual evolution of his civilisation from a primitive condition of barbarism.

Man's first weapon either for attack or defence must have been a club, but the material of the club being perishable, we have no specimens of the clubs wielded by the primitive savage.

But contemporary with the club, and almost from the very beginning, man must have made use of stone for fighting, hunting, and domestic purposes. And these stone weapons and implements which he used, and dropped along his path as it were, afford us the principal means we now possess of learning anything of his manners, and life, and degree of civilisation.

This period, during which all his most important weapons and implements were made of stone, and the use of metals was entirely unknown, is called the Stone Age. It is to be regarded as a stage in human culture rather than a division of time, because it represents different chronological periods in different countries. In Egypt the Stone Age ceased and gave place to metals about 5000 B.C.—that is, nearly 7000 years ago. In Ireland and north-western Europe it continued for 3000 years longer, until about 2000 B.C. One hundred and fifty years ago one-third of the habitable globe had not progressed beyond the Stone Age, and there are some remote savage tribes still ignorant of the use of metals.

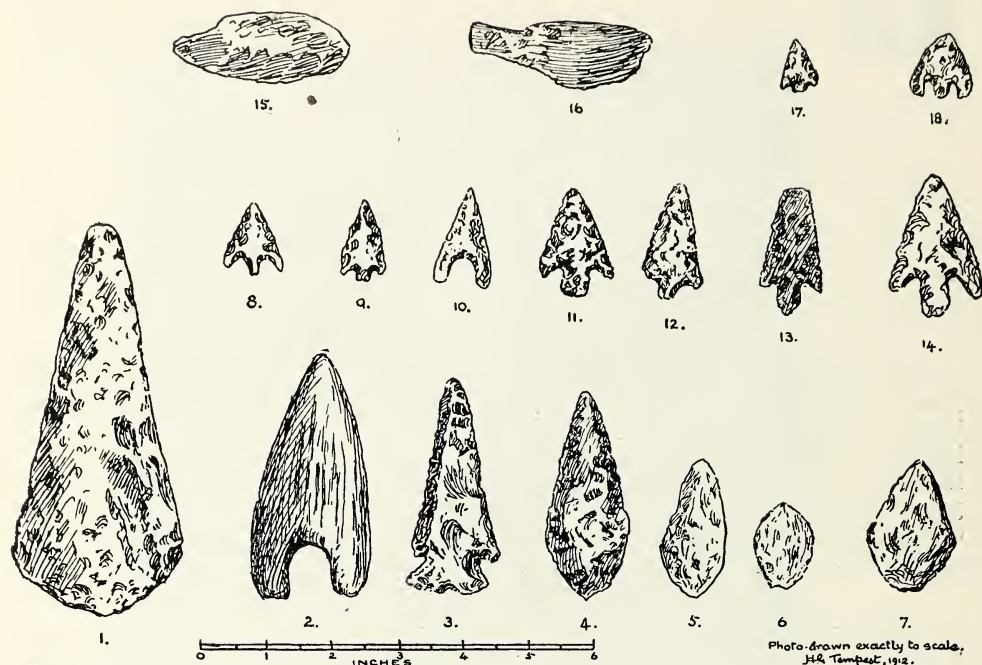
THE PALÆOLITHIC PERIOD.

This Stone Age is again divided into two large divisions—the Palæolithic or "Old Stone Age," and the Neolithic or "New Stone Age," not to speak of another suggested division—viz, Eolithic. The palæolithic remains are very rude, and show little skill on the part of those who fashioned them for use. They are found chiefly in "river-drift" or deposits of clay and gravel in what were the beds of rivers in ancient times. They are also found embedded deep in the floors of natural caves. Rudeness of form alone would not conclusively prove such remains to belong to the palæolithic division, but they are generally found in connexion with the remains of extinct animals, such as the mammoth, Irish elk and cave bear, &c.

No palæolithic remains have as yet been found in Ireland. Neither have they been discovered in Scandinavia, nor in Britain north of a line drawn from the Wash to the Bristol Channel. The most commonly received explanation of this is that Ireland, Scandinavia, and North Britain were covered with glaciers, or an ice-sheet during the era of palæolithic man, and were therefore uninhabited. Progress in these early times was exceedingly slow, and consequently the chronology of palæolithic man may be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of years.

THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD.

To come now to neolithic man. Unlike his predecessor, the relics of neolithic man are always found in connexion with the remains of animals existing in the same



FLINT SPEAR-HEADS, ARROW-HEADS, AND KNIVES.

In the Society's Museum, Dun Dealgan. (Morris Collection.)

region at the present day. The transition from the palæolithic to the neolithic age is still very obscure. In some places it would seem as if the two eras were divided by a great lapse of time : while in others it would appear that the former gradually merged into the latter.

All the stone objects in our Irish museums, as far as is known at present, belong to neolithic man. One of the first stones whose utility attracted man's attention was the flint. Flint when struck breaks into flakes often with acute edges, sharp as broken glass, and these flint flakes were man's first knives. When he killed an animal with his club, he cut it open, flayed, and dismembered it with his flint knife. Sometimes he cut a groove in a piece of wood and therein fixed his flint knife in order to handle it with more power. Figures 15, and 16 in the accompanying plate of flints are specimens of these knives.

Another very early weapon was the stone hammer, of which there are some fifteen specimens shown (see opp. p. 40). The hammer was held between the thumb and middle finger, and the neolithic user in order to get a better grip of it, learned to drill out with a piece of flint a cup-shaped hollow on opposite sides into which his finger and thumb fitted. Later on with a more perfect drill he bored a hole right through, into which he fitted a wooden handle or shaft, making the instrument resemble a modern hammer. Figures 4 and 7 are examples of this, the latter being a very good specimen, the depth of material from the perforated hole to the striking edge absorbing the impact of the blow. It is very much open to doubt that figure 13 is a hammer. Instead of being oval like the true hammer it is almost circular, and the drilled hole is very much splayed unlike one made to receive a haft, while a moderately hard blow would fracture the stone in pieces. It was dug up on the site of a fort in the parish of Templeport in West Cavan, and not far from where the great idol Crom Cruagh anciently stood. Figure 14 (from Co. Fermanagh) is a novel specimen combining hammer and axe. The top edge is sharpened axe-fashion, the lower end is blunted for hammering, and in the neck or depression around it was fixed a pliant wythe handle, which became hard and firm as it dried. Excepting these two (Nos. 13 and 14) all the other stone hammers shown in the plate were found in counties Derry, Armagh, and Down.

Let us come back now to the plate of flints. Another of man's earliest weapons must have been a long wooden spear, with its end pointed, first by burning, and then sharpened with flint scrapers. But even this gave a dull point. Soon, however, he learned to chip a flint flake into a sharp tapering point and cutting edges, and fix this firmly into the tip of his wooden spear. Figure 1 (from Co. Derry) is a good specimen of flint spear head, six inches long, quite thin, and partially polished. The sharp point has however been broken off. Figures 2, 3, and 4 are also spear-heads, the two latter being flint, while No. 2 (from Newtownstewart) is formed of a light dark brown stone. It is beautifully finished.

The flint-tipped spear suggested the javelin, and this in all probability suggested the bow and arrow. Figures 5-14 and also 17 and 18 are those of arrow heads, though Nos. 5 and 7 may possibly be javelin heads.

There are five distinct types of flint arrow head :

- 1.—The leaf or lozenge shape (Nos. 5, 6, 7).
- 2.—The elongated, with stem.
- 3.—The triangular.
- 4.—The triangular with barbs produced by notch in base (No. 10).
- 5.—The triangular with stem and barbs (Nos. 8, 9, 11-14, 17, 18).

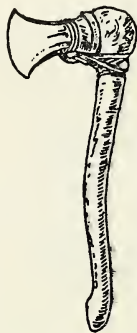
Thus there are only three of these types represented in our Museum so far ; all our arrow and spear-heads come from counties Derry, and Tyrone.

Let us now turn our attention to the plate of Stone Axes or "Celts." This is the typical weapon of neolithic man. The use of cutting, boring, and scraping flints, as well as rude stone hammers he shared with palæolithic man, but the polished stone axe was the special invention and pride of neolithic man. His long acquaintance with chipped flints taught him the great utility of sharp-edged weapons. But flint was not everywhere procurable, so he tried his hand at sharpening other kinds of stone, first by chipping and then polishing by rubbing, and so in time he produced the polished stone axe. He may also have felt the need of weighting the striking end of his club with something so as to give a heavier blow. The stone axe at once supplied both needs. Fixed in the end of his club it gave it a deadly weight, while its sharp edge contributed to his blow a still more fatal efficiency. The method of hafting was as follows: A hole was bored, probably by flint, near the end of a stout club, the narrow end of the axe was fitted into this aperture so that portion of it protruded on the other side: then the whole was laced tightly with strips of raw hide, gut, or sinew, which contracted in drying and held the axe firmly in the head. A specimen of one mounted thus in imitation of the original is shown in the illustration.



STONE AXE

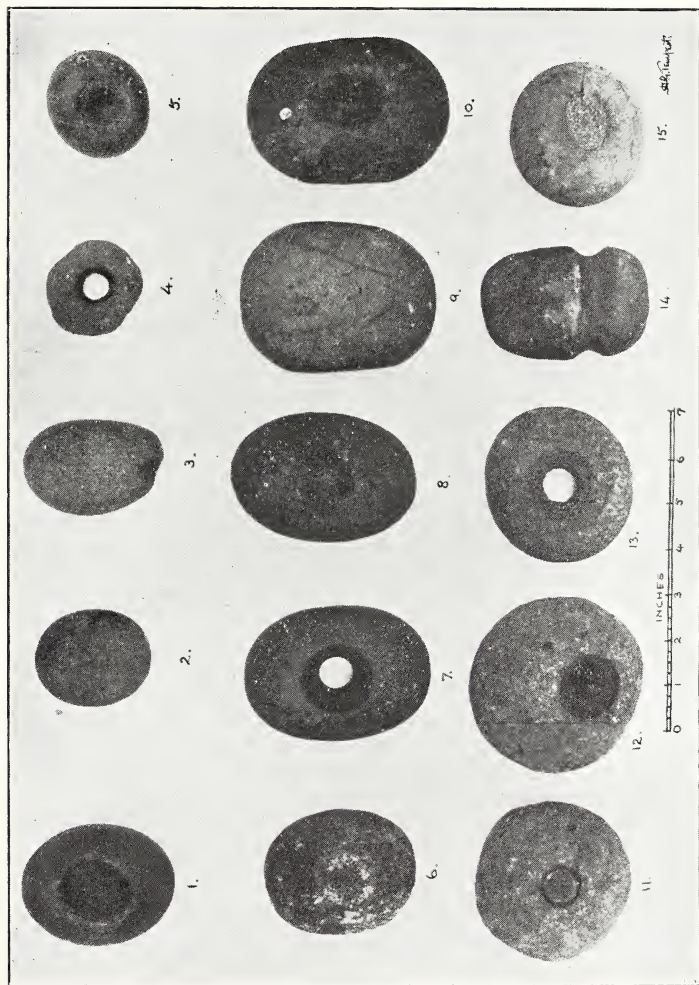
In wooden haft.



BRONZE CELT

Mounted on wooden handle.

Another specimen is illustrated of the stone axe in actual use at the present day in Dutch New Guinea. Here it is seen used for a domestic or non-warlike purpose. Mr. Thomas MacBride, the genial proprietor of a hotel in Gweedore, Co. Donegal, spent part of his life in Australia during the era of the Australian gold fever, and had unique opportunities of seeing the Australian aborigine in his native home. They had stone hatchets, but he never saw them used either in war or in the chase. The swarthy aborigines killed many white men at this time, and MacBride and his party were often attacked, and had some hair-

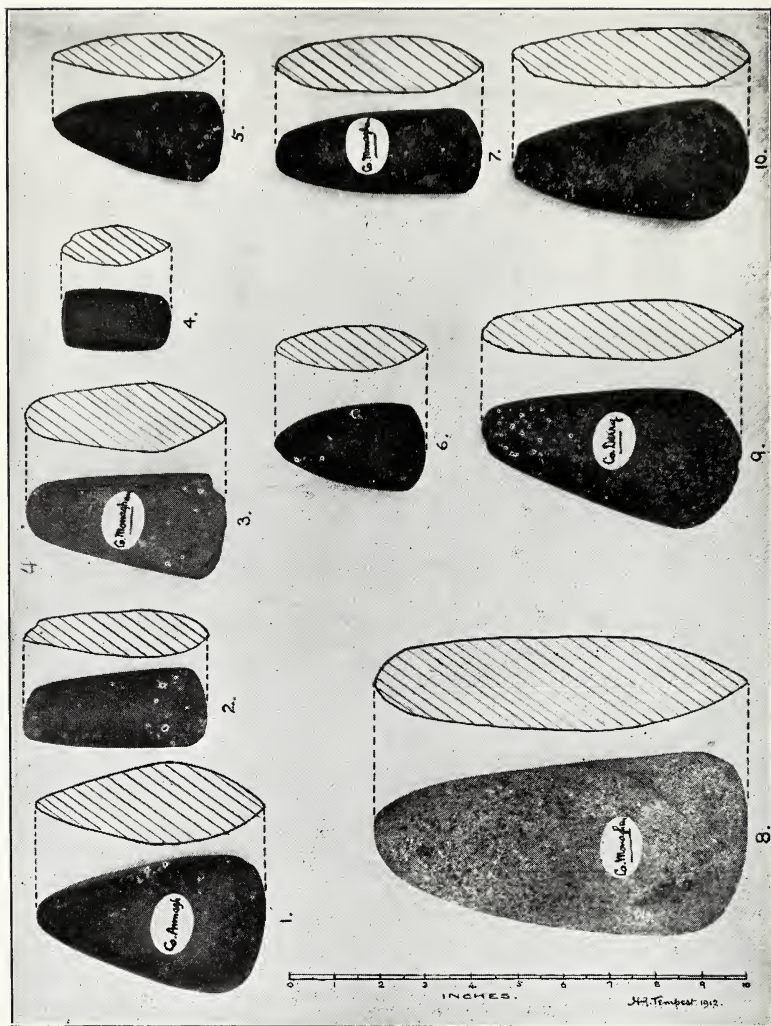


Photo]

STONE HAMMERS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

In the Society's Museum, Dun Dealgan. (Morris Collection and Quail Collection).

[*H. G. Tempest.*



Photo]

[H. G. Tempst.

STONE AXES OR "CELTS."

In the Society's Museum, Dun Dealgan. (Morris Collection).

breadth escapes. The blacks' principal weapon was the flint-headed javelin, which was cast with great force, and which was quite sufficient to terminate any ordinary human existence if it struck in a vital part. The aborigines were of course absolutely naked, and the light dress the climate compelled the white men to wear was no protection whatever against the keen flint javelin. After the javelin the blacks had the boomerang (made of wood, also for casting) and the *millonillo*, a heavy wooden club or baton which was used at close quarters. The largest animal however that the Australian aborigines had to deal with was the kangaroo, no bigger than a small sheep.

But neolithic man in Ireland and western Europe generally, had to bring down the largest animals in the forest, animals larger and stronger than himself; and he had to fight with people whom the cold climate obliged to wear substantial clothing, so that it is in every way probable that the stone axe was one of his weapons both for war and the chase. Besides when we see the beautifully polished specimens of axes in our museums, some being of a very brittle variety of stone, we must come to the conclusion that these weapons were not all fashioned so laboriously and with such perfect finish merely for rough domestic usage in the neolithic hut.

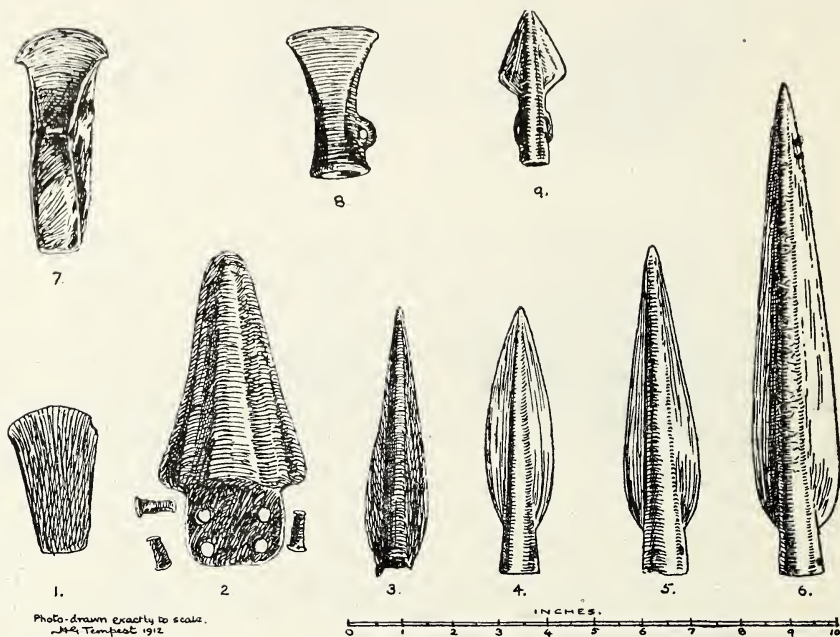
The stone axe was the direct prototype of the bronze axe, and this in the course of time gave place to the iron war-hatchet used in battle well within historic times. The great plentifulness of the stone axe however shows that it was a much needed weapon, and probably served for a wide variety of uses.

There are 33 of these axes in the writer's collection, 4 being from Co. Monaghan, 4 from Co. Armagh, 6 from Co. Tyrone, 9 from Co. Derry, 3 from Co. Antrim, 4 from Co. Down, 1 from Co. Donegal, and two rough unpolished specimens from Rathlin Island. Only a few typical ones are shown in the plate to illustrate their comparative size, shape, and longitudinal section. The largest is No. 8, a granite specimen, evidently from counties Armagh or Down, found in the crevice of a limestone rock near Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. It is eight inches long and weighs $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. We should not care to meet a neolithic warrior, out for mischief, armed with this weapon. As the Irish stories have it, it would not leave behind it "the leavings of a blow." From this there are all varieties of size, shape, and material, down to the little specimen, figure 4, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and weighing only $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. Nos. 5, 7, and 10 may be taken as average specimens.

The term "Celt" is derived from the Latin *Celtis*, a chisel, and has nothing whatever to do with the people known as Celts. Of course the Celts used these weapons, but so did all other peoples in a similar stage of culture. When these implements began to be discovered in recent times archaeologists, not knowing their use, erroneously fancied they were primitive chisels, hence the term "Celt."

How long since neolithic man first found a home in Ireland is still a question of surmise; some archaeologists think eight thousand, and others say sixty thousand years.

Either period allows him sufficient time to shape and polish thousands upon thousands of these stone axes, with which he no doubt cracked innumerable skulls, and brought down countless herds of wild animals—deer, wolves, bears, and wild boars. But neolithic man, we should remember, was a rather cultured savage. He had tamed and trained domestic animals; he cultivated the ground, and grew cereals for food; he grew textile plants, and could weave them into garments; he could make pottery; he raised defences around his dwelling, and buried his dead with great ceremonial in chambered sepulchral mounds, called by archaeologists "long barrows," but popularly known in Ireland as "giant's graves." Such were the men who made and used these stone axes we now see in our Museum.



BRONZE AXES (CELTS), AND SPEAR-HEADS.

In the Society's Museum, Dun Dealgan.

(Nos. 1-6 8-9, Morris Collection. No. 7, Magrath Collection).

THE BRONZE AGE.

"One of the most important steps in human progress is marked by the introduction of metal. Apart from the invention of fire-making, which in the childhood of the race helped to raise man above the lower animals, there has been no such advance in our material condition until the development of steam and electricity in quite recent years."

Such is the language of an accomplished archæologist. Where this revolutionary discovery was first made is not known. The earliest piece of bronze we have at present comes from Egypt, but neither Egypt nor any of the countries contiguous to it produce tin, and bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. Hence it would appear probable that the manufacture of bronze originated elsewhere. It is fairly safe to conclude that it originated somewhere in the East, which was then the cradle of human culture. Iron was known in some countries—Egypt being one—almost as early as bronze, but as far as Europe is concerned it is now placed beyond a doubt that bronze was the first metal worked by man, and that iron succeeded it only after a lapse of some thousands of years. In Ireland and a few other parts of Europe there seems evidence that an age of pure copper preceded bronze by about three hundred years. But weapons made of pure copper were in some respects inferior to stone, owing to the extreme softness of the metal, and were at once discarded, when it was found that an admixture of copper and tin gave an alloy in every way superior. Some of the ancient bronzes almost rival steel in hardness.

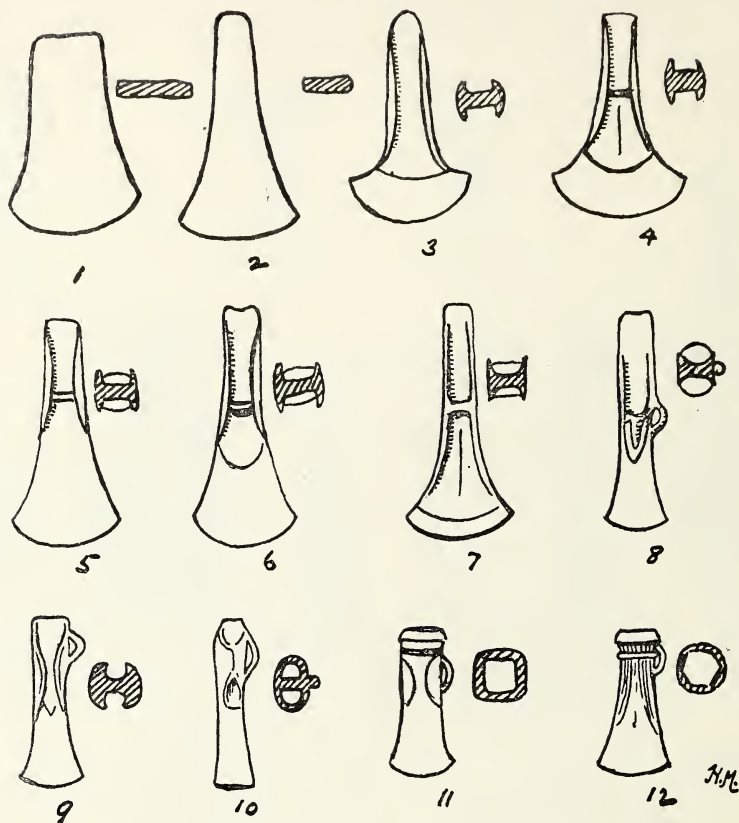
Let us now look at the plate of bronze weapons. The oldest weapon figured here is No. 1. It is a bronze "Celt" or axe, made almost exactly, as the reader may observe, after the shape of the stone "Celt." This was man's first effort in metallurgy, to slavishly reproduce in metal his favourite stone weapons.

But owing to the inevitable scarcity of the metal the bronze celt had to be made much thinner than the stone weapon, and it was consequently found much more difficult to keep it in its haft, and various devices were resorted to to overcome this difficulty.

The figures in the accompanying diagram will illustrate this evolution of the bronze celt. In *fig. 3* of diagram we see flanges raised on the edges of the weapon; in *fig. 4* flanges and a stop ridge. These flanges went on developing until in *fig. 10* they completely encircled the haft which is divided, while a loop is added (*figs. 8-12*) in order to tie the weapon when hafted. Next the central ridge is got rid of (*fig. 11*), and finally the socket for the haft became hexagonal (*fig. 12*).

To revert to our plate of bronze weapons in our Museum Nos. 1 and 8 are the junior and senior members of a family with No. 7 as an intermediate member.

The difficulty of hafting the early type of bronze celt must have suggested the need of some other form of weapon, which could be made more secure. In *fig. 2* we have such a weapon. It is known as the "halbert" type of axe and was secured to the haft by bronze rivets, three of which are shewn. This weapon belongs to the very beginning of the bronze period, and is rather scarce; only nine specimens being in the British Museum. They are characteristic of Ireland and of the Spanish peninsula. It would appear to have been more or less a failure in practice, as the type was discontinued early. From the present condition of the rivets it looks as if they were frequently hammered, owing to the "halbert" becoming loose in its handle. When the early armourer had evolved the socketted celt (*fig. 8* in plate) he had now learned a most valuable lesson—namely, that the correct method of hafting metallic weapons was, not to insert the weapon in the wood as with the stone "celt," but to insert the wood in the metal. It was a distinct step in advance. This enabled him to make various kinds of javelin and spear-heads. The flint spear-heads, as pointed out, were fixed in a slit in the haft and secured by tying. This method was attempted with bronze in the East, but seems not to have con-



THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOCKETTED CELT.

Showing its gradual change from the flat to the hollow socketted form.

tinued long. The earliest bronze spear-heads in Ireland are socketted, from which it appears that they followed as a natural sequence to the socketted celt. The earliest specimen shown on this plate (No. 9) is also looped, which is another feature suggesting kinship with the celt (No. 8). This type of spear-head (lozenge shaped, short, looped, and socketted), which is fairly common in our Irish Museums, is called the Firbolg type by Dr. Joyce in his "Social History of Ireland," while the more artistic and finer spear-heads (Nos. 3-6) are called by him the Tuatha De Danaan type. That they were quite distinct types is clear, and that they belonged to different races of invaders of this island seems in every way feasible, but whether there is reliable authority for associating the former type with the Firbolgs, and the latter with the Tuatha De Danaans is a question on which the writer can throw no light.

These later spear-heads are splendid weapons, beautiful in outline and design, and withal light, being made with great economy of the precious metal. For instance, the specimen No. 6 in plate, though over ten inches long is only the same weight as the little plain celt (No. 1). These spear-heads have two rivet holes by which they were secured on the shaft, and an old Irish poem translated by Dr. Kuno Meyer shows that they were usually carried in a bag or pocket, and only fixed on the staff when required for use. They are so light, and the wings are so thin, and they were no doubt kept so sharp, that they would suffer from the rough usage they were sure to get if left permanently on the staff.

The following table shows, among other things, where each of these weapons was found. I regret that the numerical order in which they are placed in the plate is anything but a scientific one.

Object.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Where found.
1. Celt	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Found near Newry.
2. Halbert	7"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Dug up in Tullyvallen Bog, Co. Armagh, in 1912. Tullyvallen was on or near the ancient road from Dundalgan to Emania.
3. Spear-head	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	—	Co. Fermanagh, near Garrison.
4. do.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Co Derry, near Lough Neagh.
5. do.	7"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Dug up in 1900 in a bog in parish of Derrynoose, near Keady, Co. Armagh.
6. do.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Dug up in Letteree Bog, near Dromore, Co. Tyrone, 1912.
7. Palstave Celt	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Found at Faughart, near Dundalk.
8. Socketted Celt	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Both these weapons were discovered together in Ballinliss, near Killeavy, Co. Armagh (in valley to east of Slieve Gullion) when portion of the "Dane's Cast" was being cleared away.
9. Spear-head	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 ozs.	

A remarkable fact which may yet throw much light on our ancient history is that the earlier copper and bronze forms in Ireland prove conclusively a direct intercourse between Ireland and Spain, and through Spain with the nations of the Mediterranean, while Britain on the contrary was more closely connected with France. There is also evidence of intercourse between Ireland and Scandinavia, distinctively Irish forms of weapons having often been found in Scandinavia. This goes far to corroborate the theory of Mrs. Green, that the trade-routes of ancient Ireland were north and south, while those of Britain were east and west.

Iron, though known in the East, as already stated, from a very early period, only came into use in Western Europe some centuries before the Christian era. Its abundance and superiority over bronze in the matter of working, gradually but

surely drove the latter metal out of the field. The dates of the various ages in Ireland may be summarised thus :

EARLY PERIODS IN IRELAND.

STONE AGE	{ Palæolithic period (unrepresented in Ireland). Neolithic period ends 2000 B.C.
BRONZE AGE	Begins 2000 B.C. Ends 500 B.C.
IRON AGE	Begins 500 B.C.

All the other objects at present in our Museum belong to the Iron Age and may be dealt with in this JOURNAL, at some future time.

But it is something to be proud of that the student of archæology will find in our Museum, young as it is, specimens of all the leading types both of the Stone and Bronze ages, the only remarkable exception being a bronze sword, of which we have not yet been fortunate enough to secure a specimen.

The exhibition of these objects of antiquity in our Museum will, it is to be hoped, have a useful educative influence ; and not alone members of our Society, but of the local public can be relied on, it may be hoped, to secure for our Museum every newly discovered object that belongs to or illustrates our country's past. Irish antiquities have in the past been scattered to the ends of the earth ; the British Museum has hundreds if not thousands of them. Some of its choicest specimens are Irish.

Now, with a truer conception of nationality and patriotism let us conserve within our own shores all relics of our past, and hand them down as venerable heirlooms to future generations of Irishmen. Their value and influence will not decline, but will grow as the years roll on, and they will continue to arrest the attention, instruct the mind, and stimulate the imagination when the very names of those who collected them have completely vanished into oblivion.

HENRY MORRIS.





Faughart, Cricoch Ross and Smarmore.

IT is not at all generally understood what a part Faughart played in the Tain. As a matter of fact no where else were so many battles fought during that famous raid as in the territory represented by by Faughart parish, although it lay outside Cualgne. The name Faughart has many derivations and appears under many aliases in the Tain.

After Meave's great march to Dunseverick, both she and Cuchullin, encamped, fought, parleyed and suffered at Faughart.

"He [Cuchullin] returned again into the plain of Muirthemne, he desired earnestly to guard his own native place; after having arrived there he killed the men of Crockinnor (or Croinche)."—*O'Looney Leabhr-na-huidre*, p. 239.

Meave too returned from the North and "They all met afterwards at Focherd, both Ailill and Medb and their forces to admire the bull."—*ibid*, p. 240. The bull, however, gave them the slip.

"But the Buachaill (cow-boy) kept the bull from them, so that they [his keepers] were able to pass him by through a narrow gap with their crands upon their shields, so that the feet of the cattle went through the ground (sunk). Forge-man was the boy's name, and in consequence of this the hill is still called Forge-man."—*ibid*, p. 240.

The low ground here mentioned would seem to be that under Moyry Castle at the "Na," which latter puzzling name some think means a ford: others a wood. The name Forge-man may be disguised under the modern pronunciation of some hill near Faughart, or may be Faughart Hill itself.

"King frost," fatal foe of armies in the field attacked the host at Faughart. A rather fine description of a hail-storm on the hill is given.

"As the hosts were there [Faughart Hill] in the evening they saw the fleeting of hailstones coming towards them from the East and another from the west to meet it: they met in the air and fell between the dun of Fergus and dun of Ailill and the dun of Nerand. They continued at this falling and flying from that hour to the same time of the following day, and the hosts were standing with their shields over their heads to protect them from the blows of the stones till the plain was full of the stones and hence it is called Magh Clochar."—*O'Looney, Leabhr-na-huidre*, p. 244.

One wonders does the great fort on the hill of Faughart date back to those days; or which side built it! We are given the name of one fort which Maeve built immediately after moving from Faughart, the account of which deserves to be put

on record if only to help speculation as to its position and to recall a famous local name to the memory of Louth men. After several fights at Faughart :

"They [men of Éire] then passed him [Cuchullain] till they set up a dun (encampment) in Crich Ross."—*O'Looney, Leabhr-na-huidre*, p. 244.

"The four great provinces of Érin made a dun and an encampment at the Coirthe [pillar-stone] in the territory of Ross that night."—*O'Looney, Tain*, p. 190.

"And that night the great army of Ireland made their camp at the great stone in the country of Ross."—*Lady Gregory*, p. 218.

This Crioich Ross seems to be the same as the Ross which was the scene of the unique ruse so fatal to Cethern, though it is not so easy to locate it in Lady Gregory's text.

"So it is what they did : they took Ailell's cloak and his shirt and they put them about the pillar-stone at the boundary of Ross, and his crown on top of it, and left them there. Cethern came rushing on them, and when he saw the pillar-stone he thought it was Ailell was standing there and he made at it, and gave a great blow of his sword, that it broke in pieces against the stone "

" . . . And Cethern saw him [Maine Andoe who had put on Ailell's armour] and made for him, and threw his shield at him so that he was cut through and through the body by the rim of the shield. And when the men of Ireland saw that they pressed on Cethern on all sides and made an end of him."—*Lady Gregory*, p. 249.

Fergus, too, went from the fort in Croich-Ross for his great sham fight with Cuchullin.

Where is this interesting Crioich Ross ? It is not to be confounded with the more famed territory of the same name embracing parts of Monaghan, Meath and Louth : for it was plainly situated near Faughart. Meave indeed never touched on Monaghan. The only modern antiquarian to hint at a Crioich Ross in North Louth is Fr. Hogan, S.J.

"Crioich-ross . . . 1 [i.e., land] of Sualaim mic Roig and of Cuchulain, i.e., Cuailgne and Muirthemne."—*Onomasticon*.

It was certainly in Muirthemne. The above extract raised hopes of being able to claim Fergus Mac Roich for a Louth man. But Fergus was not a son of Sualaim.

"Fergus Mac Roig from his mother Roe, was son of Rosa Ruadh son of Rudraide Mor, king of Ireland."—*Keating (Mahony)*, p. 270, n. 43.

In the genealogies from the Book of Leinster, "Roich" appears as the name both of the father and mother of Fergus. It seems indeed that the same "Roich" is given as both his father and his mother in different places in the genealogies. So we can neither claim Fergus who came from the far north, nor identify Sualaim Mac Roig any more alas than his territory. It was a very attractive idea to "Enda" that Crioich-Ross was the townland of Ross-sgiath, and its great fort therefore the work of Meave. This idea got a shadow of support from finding "Ard-Roich" mentioned in *Leabhr-na-huidre*, p. 244. But "Roich" is not Ross.

Ross-sgiath (trisyllable) as it is invariably pronounced locally is not rose-bush, as is popularly supposed, but "wood of shields." Ross-sgeach (dissyllable) is wood of bushes, but not rose-bush. If pronounced as a dissyllable no person in Faughart would recognise the name. In rose-tree Ros (with accent on o and one s) would come last in the name. The only incidents in the Tain likely to give such names as wood of shields to a fort are the above related incident of the hailstones and the story of the men raising the women on their shields to let them see Cuchullain : neither of which occurred in Croich Ross.

But the pleasant dreams about Ross-sgiath were suddenly dashed by stumbling on the following: "The four provinces of Éire encamped and entrenched themselves on the marshy plain in the district of Ros."—*O'Daly's Tain*, p. 199.

It seems hard to say a word for Ross-sgiath after that. But it may be permitted as a folorn hope to suggest that an army would try to find a high and dry spot for its camp even on a marshy plain, and no other name embracing Ross survives amidst the lowlands from Faughart Hill to the sea.

The townland of Ross-sgiath is not to be found in any of the old maps consulted, e.g., Petty and Moll's. It seems to have belonged to Annies and Carrickedmond. Now Annies would certainly be part of the marshy lands referred to above, and Ross-sgiath might well have belonged to it. But this is mere guesswork. One can only assert that Crioich-Ross lay between Faughart and Dundalk and the sea where doubtless many forts existed, the remains of one being still visible in Annies.

Another difficulty created by O'Daly's text must not be passed over. If, as seems certain, Crioich Ross in the context means as given by Dinneen an arable plain, Ross-sgiath if it be the fort sought for should be rendered the arable plain of the shields or of the bushes, which would hardly seem a suitable name on account of its elevated position. Still it might fairly claim "Ross" from the territory it belonged to, if it were in Crioich Ross.

Nor do the Saints seem to have forgotten this elusive Crioich-Ross. In the Martyrology of Donegal we read: "30th April—Ronan of Liathross in Conaille Muirthemne in Ulad." This is amplified in the Martyrology of Oenghus, where is found: "Ronan, i.e., Ronan of Green Liathross, i.e., at Senbuaile in Conailli Muirthemne he is, vel in alio loco. Or Ronan of Lethross from us, i.e., out of Ireland is he. Huanni, i.e., name of a river, Ronan and" Here the translation stops short. But the original continues: "Ronan Leithroiss huanni no Ronan Liathross no Ronan Leithross huanni ia hEreinn."—*Oenghus*, 30th April.

Liathross means the pillar-stone of Ross, referred to above. The Ronan here mentioned would be most likely the patron of Ronan's or John's well at Castletown. His day is nearer to the present patron day than Ronan's of Dromiskin, which is November 18th. Perhaps a little inquiry might find out his place. There is a meadow called Shanwullah between Barleyfield Mill and the river. This seems a good enough rendering of Senbuaile, and would be in the neighbourhood of Ronan's well, where his residence might be looked for. At any rate the oddly uncertain account of him given by Oenghus suits well the mystery that hangs over Crioich-ross. To try to clear it up exposes one to the reproach made by Lancaster:

"Such reasons make white black and dark night day,"

What follows, it is to be feared, will make any speck of day visible in the argument, up to this "dark night."

Standing on Ross-sgiath, Fr. T. Gogarty suggested to Enda that its name might be "Raw (Rath)-sgiath." An unexpected confirmation of this opinion has come under the writer's notice. The Louth Inquisitions have several references to the place.

In No. 23 James I, A.D. 1624 or 5, Gerald Fitzgerald of Kildare was found owner of "Rathskiagh and Dungoley." Here the name is, at any rate, Irish, which was hardly to be expected.

In No. 24 Charles I, 1633, it was found that John White had A.D. 1622 transactions about land beside "Roskeagh" with, amongst others, Manus O'Correran of Ballregan.

In No. 36 Charles I, A.D. 1636, John White was found possessed of Ballregan and several other townlands about, including "the Annesses," which last he had mortgaged to Charles, Viscount Moore of Drogheda under condition of redemption.

In No. 41 Charles I, A.D. 1638, we find "Rathskeogh vocat' [called] Carrig-Edmonan." So in those days Ballregan was owned by the White family, who do not seem to have kept a firm grip on their holdings.

In No. 36 Charles I, we read that John White died 1st November, 1630 ; and that his son and heir was Richard White. "Idê Ric lunatic' est." "The same Richard is a lunatic !" Maud Conran was the wife of John who left her an annuity out of the property. Mary or Margaret White or Taaffe had rents out of "Carrig-Edmonan and Parkelourne."

In No. 41 Charles I, A.D. 1638, we are told John White died 1st Nov., 1635 : apparently he died twice ; and that Richard White died 6th May, 1638. His brother John White succeeded and with him ends the too short tale of Ross-sgiath and Ballregan in the Inquisitions. No, the end of the Whites' connection with Ballregan was more dramatic. In No. 6 James I, 1614, we read that John White de Balbrigane, made claim to lands of Donaghmore and Phillipston of 60 acres in a vil. near Keyne, called Killin, 60 acres in Castleton commonly called "James his lands" and to Killcorr and Tew as his right inheritance. He seems to have been disputing the Bellevs' title to them.

In No. 1 Charles II, we read : "Sir Robert Reynolds . . . by p'tended letters patents dated the 7th Decr., 1657, from the late usurper Oliver . . . had granted to him . . . the castle, towne and lands of Balregan with pte' of a tate of land called Lorgan-keele 833 acres, 3 roods and 18 perches, late pcell of the possessions of John White, papist, delinquent . . . The jury do not find any right, title or interest granted by his present Matie. unto the said Robert Reynolds of the said lands in the County of Louth other than as before possessed."

The mention of Cethern recalls another well-known Louth place-name. At the first appearance of the Ulstermen on the scene Cethern came armed with a cooking "spit" and fared badly in the fight. To heal his wounds Fingan, "the greatest physician in all Ireland," who, "could tell what a person's sickness was by looking at the smoke of the house he was in . . . bade Cuchulain to make a healing bath that would ease Cethern."—*Lady Gregory*, p. 246-8.

So he was cured, "by means of a curious bath formed of the marrow of a great number of cows which Cuchulain had killed for the purpose. The place where the bath was prepared received the name of Smiramair, or the marrow-bath, which is still preserved in that of Smarmore in the County of Louth."—*O'Curry*, "*Manners and Customs*," Vol. III., p. 101, n. 59.

ENDA.





Conan's Grave.

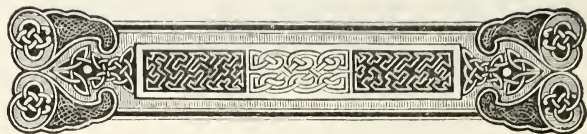


N the townland of Annamar and about two miles north-east of Crossmaglen is a place known to the old Irish speakers as Leaban Conan, i.e., Conan's bed or grave; and who this Conan was they cannot tell. This much, however, a tradition with them says that he had been an Irish giant and somehow connected with Finn McCumhal. The grave in question was about 25 feet long, surrounded by a row of large standing stones and was one of the class which is commonly known as "Giant's Graves." It was situate in a small field called "The Clarthes" belonging to a man named Pat McNulty (Hugh), but no trace of it now remains. The "improving" farmer had it cleared away beyond seventy years ago, to make room for the plough, and the stones that protected it were afterwards broken for gravel by the starving peasantry during the Relief Works of '47. The only indication of where it had been is a little hollow in the field beside the road and directly south of a labourer's cottage. Perhaps some reader of this Journal could give us more information regarding this place, or tell us if it once contained the ashes of Conan Maol, whose grave is claimed for the County Clare by a recent writer in "Sinn Féin" of 23rd March, 1912.

CAISLEAN DUBH CAIRN.

About 30 perches south of Leaban Conan are the remains of a large sepulchral cairn, locally known as "The Black Castle." It contained a burial chamber extending considerably over 40 feet in length, and is lined on the sides with standing stones which are of large dimensions, except at the western end, where stones are for the most part very small and neatly put together, presenting an artistic appearance I believe not commonly found in such rude structures. The following reference to the place is taken from a very interesting MS. dealing with the antiquities of Cullyhanna district, and written some 60 years ago by the Rev. Simon Nelson, P.M., Freeduff: "There is also another rude heap of stones situate in a lonely sequestered part of Annaghmar, which has from time immemorial received the appellation of Caislean Dubh, or the Black Castle, from which it was thought to be the ruins of some ancient building of that kind; but the late Thos. Ball, Esq. (in whose estate it was), caused the incumbent stones to be removed, when it was found to be some sepulchral monument, and it is more than probable that the townland took its name from that place."

HUGH KELLY.



The Ancient Territories of Oirghialla, Uladh and Conaille Muirthemhne.



THE assumption by the Committee of Dundalk Bazaar (1912) of the name "Oriel" has been the occasion of a number of serious errors concerning the extent of the ancient territory of Oirghialla.¹ It has been freely stated in our newspapers that from early ages up to the coming of the Norman, Louth was part of the territory ruled directly by the king of Oirghialla. The responsibility for this error rests, partly on O'Donovan, who, without any proof, stated in several of his works, that "Oirghialla seems to have comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan and the greater part of Fermanagh," and, partly on medieval English writers with whom it was the custom to regard "Uriel" as a synonym for Louth. From the examination of ancient documents which will be quoted in the course of this article, it is evident that Louth neither formed part of Oirghialla, nor was in any way tributary to the king of that territory.

The ancient inhabitants of Ulster,² the Ruricians or Clanna Rudhraighe,³ were in 332 driven by the three Collas into the eastern part of the province, and the Clanna Colla became rulers of the remainder. The restricted kingdom of the old inhabitants, thenceforward known as Uladh,⁴ was bounded on the west by the Bann, Lough Neagh, and the Newry River—in other words, it was the territory included in the modern counties of Down and Antrim. About the beginning of the fifth century, the Clann Colla or Oirghialla were in turn driven out of the counties of Tyrone and Derry by the Hy Neill, so that, from that time forward, Ulster was divided into three great territories—Aileach, Oirghialla and Uladh, governed by three chief kings each independent of the other. To which of these kingdoms was Louth or Conaille Muirthemhne subject, and by which race was the territory inhabited? The purpose of this paper is to show that the inhabitants of Conaille⁵ Muirthemhne were not the Oirghialla, but the ancient Ruricians, who, while they acknowledged a kind of *de jure* suzerainty in the King of Uladh as the head of the ancient race, and while they allied themselves with their kinsmen of Uladh in the common fight against the hated Oirghialla, were practically a free people governed

by an independent king. Conaille Muirthemhne is generally said to have been coterminous with the present County Louth.⁶ This is only roughly true; the barony of Ferrard must be excluded from the territory, as well as the small portion of West Louth in the territory of the Fir Rois. It would be difficult to point out its exact limits, but whatever may have been its extent, it is easy to show that it never belonged to the kingdom of Oirghialla.

I.—THE CONAILLI OF THE SAME RACE AS THE ULAIÐ.

The ancient inhabitants of Ulster, the Clanna Rudhraighe, were really composed of two races, the Cruithentuath⁷ (Cruithni or Picts), and the Dal Fiatach.⁸ This fact can easily be proved from the Tales of the Red Branch Cycle, and from the genealogies in the Books of Leinster, Ballymote, &c. The exemption of Cuchullain from the curse pronounced upon the Ultonians is explained by the fact that, unlike the other Red Branch heroes, he belonged, not to the Dal Fiatach, but to the Cruithni. The Cruithentuath, a general name for the ancient Picts, was specially applied to the people of Dalaradia and Conaille Muirthemhne. The Dal Araidi occupied central Down and portion of Antrim. In an old Trinity College manuscript we have a passage of which the following is a translation:—

“With the Gaels are twelve noble septs, six of them in Conn’s half—the Dal Cuind, Dal Cein, Dal n Araide who are Picts, Dal Fiatach who are the Ulaid, the Dal Riata and the Dal nat Corp who are Leinstermen.”

Here the distinction is drawn between the Picts of Dalaradia and the Dal Fiatach, “who are the Ulaid.” The fact, however, that the Picts were not true Ulaid, just as much as the Dal Fiatach is contradicted in the Genealogies from the Book of Ballymote:—

“The true Ulaid are the Dal n Araidi—in Conall Cernach they originate, and in Iriel Glunmar in the genealogy of Dal Araidhe.”

Up to the eighth century the Annals always refer to the Dalaraidhe as Cruithni or Picts, and many of the “kings of the Cruithni” were also “kings of Uladh.” The “Chronicles of the Picts and Scots” tell us that the kings of the Cruithni ruled over Uladh alternately with the kings of the Dal Fiatach. All these quotations go to prove that the Ulaid were really composed of two races.

The people of Conaille Muirthemhne belonged to the same Pictish race as the Dalaraidhi. In the “Genealogies of Mac Fírbis” there is a quotation from an earlier writer:—

“Do Cruithnib Ereann do Dhal Araidhe, na seacht Laighsi Laighen 7 seacht Soghain Ereann 7 gach Conaille fil in Ereann,” i.e., “To the Irish Picts belong the Dal Araidhe, the seven Soghain of Erin, the seven Laighsi of Leinster and EVERY CONAILLE IN ERIN.”

In the “Book of Ballymote” two different genealogies of the Conailli are given. One of these makes them descended from Conall Aughonnach¹⁰ son of Finn Mac Finnlogha, uncle of Queen Maeve and brother of Eochaidh Feidhleach and of Eochaidh Aireamh, both kings of Ireland during the century before the Christian era. According to the other account, the Conailli were descended from Conall Cosdamail, a direct descendant of Conall Cernach, the famous Red Branch hero, who, according to the “Book of Lecan,” was the eponymous ancestor of all the Conailli as well as the Dal Araidhi. In the “Book of Lecan” we are also told that the “Cland Chonaill Chearnaigh” or descendants of Conall Cearnach extended from

"Carraic Indbeir Uisci to Linn Duachail"—that is, from Island Magee to Annagasson. In the "Book of Ballymote" there is mention of Rath Cathbaid in Cruithentuath¹¹ "close to the river Concobur in Crich Rois." Cruithentuath in this context can refer only to Co. Louth. Other authorities might be quoted⁹ in support of the assertion that the Conailli belonged to the same race as the Cruithni of Dalaraidhe, but those given are sufficient.

A strong negative argument is supplied from the Genealogies of the Thirteen Tribes of the Oirghialla in the "Book of Ballymote," where no mention is made of the Conailli. The Oirghialla are all descended from the three sons of Eochu Deimlen—Colla da Crioich, Colla Uais, and Colla Mend. The thirteen tribes are as follows :—

- I. The Ui Tuirtre (Settled around Lough Neagh).
- II. Hui Echach (Bar. of Armagh).
- III. Hui Breasail¹² (Clanbrassil, Co. Armagh).
- IV. Hui Sinaig (In Leinster).
- V. Hua Niallain (Oneilland, Co. Armagh).
- VI. Hui Cruind (Orior, Co. Armagh).
- VII. Hui Meith (Tullycorbett and Kilmore, Co. Monaghan).
- VIII. Hui Segain (Near Ardracran, Co. Meath).
- IX. Hui Maicc Cairthinn (Bar. of Tirkeeran, Co. Derry).
- X. Hui Fiachrach (Ardstraw, Co. Tyrone ; afterwards near Sliabh Fuait).
- XI. Hui Maine (Extensive kingdom in Galway and Roscommon).
- XII. Hui Duach (Sept of the Ui Maine).
- XIII. Ui Cormaic Maenmaige (Near Loughrea).

Their genealogies can be seen at a glance from the genealogical table opposite. From them descended the MacMahons, Maguires, O'Carrolls, MacManuses, O'Hanlons, MacDonalds and MacRories, but it is clear that between them and the Conailli there was no kinship.

II.—THE CONAILLI, A FREE PEOPLE IN ALLIANCE WITH ULADH.

We now come to the second portion of our argument, that Louth or Conaille Muirthemhne was not tributary to Oirghialla, but that the Conailli were practically a free people in alliance with Uladh. The Book of Fenagh gives the following list of districts in the Kingdom of Oirghialla :—

- I. Ui Niallain (Oneilland, Co. Armagh).
- II. Ui Breasail (Clanbrassil, Co. Armagh).
- III. Ui Echach (In Bar. of Armagh—to be distinguished from Iveagh, Co. Down).
- IV. Ui Meith Macha (Tullycorbett, Tyholland and Kilmore, Co. Monaghan).
- V. Ui Tortain (Meath, around Kells).
- VI. Ui Briuin Archaill (Bar. Dungannon).
- VII. Tri Tuatha (Around Lough Neagh).
- VIII. Dartraige (Bar. Dartrey, Co. Monaghan).
- IX. Feara-managh (Fermanagh).
- X. Fernmagh, Mugdorn and Ros (Farney, Cremorne, and Fir Rois, Co. Mon.).

[illegible]

(Who received
St. Patrick at Armagh.)

It is to be noted, that if we omit the three tribes who migrated to Connaught, this list corresponds roughly with that already given of the tribes of the Oirghialla. The only part of Co. Louth included in this summary is that small portion of West Louth in the Fir Rois territory, at present contained in the parish of Killanny. The description of Oirghialla from the "Battle of Magh Rath" is just as conclusive:—

"Oirghialla extended from Ath an Imaig (probably on the Lower Bann) to the Finn, and from Glenn Righe (Newry River) westward directly to Bearramain in Breffney."

The strongest testimony of all is that contained in the "Book of Rights." This treatise is so important for our purpose, that a few words concerning its authorship and contents will not be considered out of place. Begun by St. Benignus, it underwent many changes at different periods, and, as is clear from internal evidence, was compiled in its present form during the reign of Brian Borumha. Thus, while it is a witness of the state of affairs in Ireland during the tenth century, it also, owing to the various changes which it underwent, combines many of the traditions of other ages. It gives an account of the Rights and Duties of the Ard-ri and provincial kings, of the taxes levied on inferior chieftains, and of the stipends paid to the latter for military services. The account is chiefly in verse, but each poem is introduced by a prose statement, and of these joint pieces, twenty-one in number, six are devoted to Ulster, two to each of the aforementioned divisions of the province. The four pieces dealing with Oirghialla and Uladh are of the greatest interest. The following is the list of kings who paid tribute to the king of Oirghialla, and who received stipends for military services:—

The King of Ui Neillain.	The King of Ui Tuirtre.
" " " Ui Breasail.	" " " Leithrinn.
" " " Ui Eachach.	" " " Dartraighe.
" " " Ui Meith Macha.	" " " Fearnmhagh.
" " " Ui Dortain.	" " " Mughdhorn and Ros.
" " " Ui Bruin Archoill.	

It is to be noted that there is only one change from the list in the Book of Fenagh, and that Conaille Muirthemhne is not mentioned in this summary.

In the two poems relating to the "Rights and Duties of the King of Uladh," the list of kings who paid tribute is different from the list of those who received pay for rendering military service. The former appear under the column marked A, the latter under B.

A	B
LIST OF TERRITORIES WHOSE KINGS PAID TRIBUTE TO ULADH.	TERRITORIES WHOSE KINGS RECEIVED STIPEND FOR MILITARY SERVICE.
I. Magh Line (Moylinny, Co. Antrim).	I. Dalaraidhe (Co. Down).
II. Dalraida (East Antrim).	II. Dalriada.
III. Latharna (Larne).	III. Oirthear.
IV. Cotraidhe (Bar. Carey, Co. Antrim).	IV. Ui Dearca Cein (Same as Breadach).
V. Breadach (Bar. of Antrim).	V. Dal Buinne (Bar. of Massereene).
VI. Fortuatha (non-Ulidian races).	VI. Arda (The Ards).
VII. Magh Semne (in Dalriada).	VII. Ui Blathmaic (in the Ards).
VIII. Dubhtrian (Dufferin, Co. Antrim).	VIII. Duibhthrian.
IX. Leath Chathail (Lecale, Co. Down).	IX. Leath Chathail.
	X. Boirche (Mourne).
	XI. Cobha (Iveagh, South Down).
	XII. CONAILLE MUIRTHEMHNE.

The territory of Magh Muirthemhne appears on the list of those which rendered military service, but not in the first list. From this it is clear the King of Muirth-

emhne was in the Ulidian Confederacy, but, like the King of Dalaraidhe, who usually was chief-king of Uladh, he was regarded more as an ally than as a sub-king. The stipend due to the king of Muirthemhne from the king of Uladh is related in the following verse :—

Ólúgú pí muirthemne in mino
Se cuipín leabha lán do lino
Deic lonza do laeé Elga
Deic neic, deic n-mair deapza.

TRANSLATION :

The Right of the heroic king of Muirthemhne
Six large goblets full of ale
Ten ships from the hero of Elga
Ten steeds, ten red cloaks.

The king of Uladh was called the hero of Elga, because, as chief-king of the Ruricians, and especially of Cuailgne¹³ (Cooley), he was regarded as the representative of the great Cuchullain. Elsewhere in the Tract, he is called “ King of Cuailgne.” In telling of the stipend due to him from the Ard-righ, the poem says :—

Ír h-é rín tuarurcal tair
Ólúgear nús Cuailgne céadaiḡ
Cac tpear bliadán—ní báir báeé
O nús foóla na bfiaró fpaéé.

and again, in summing up his tributes from the sub-kings of his own province, it says :—

Seanéar nús Cuailgne ír boipée
Cuimníḡ cac lá ír cac n-oiróce.

From these two verses it is clear that one of the hereditary titles of the king of Uladh was “ King of Cuailgne.” O’Donovan has the following amusing note on these two latter verses :—“ *King of Cuailgne*’ is another name for the *King of Uladh*, for that mountainous region (Cooley) at the period of this poem was included in his kingdom, although several centuries before the English invasion it was wrested from him by the vigorous *Clann Colla*.” O’Donovan evidently forgot that, in his own preface, he had told us that the poem, in its present form, was compiled not earlier than the eleventh century—and the English invasion was in the twelfth !

A portion of the Book of Rights is devoted to the Rights of the Kingdom of Munster whenever Cashel happened to be the seat of the Ard-Righ. This can only refer to the reign of Brian Borumha, and it is therefore interesting tenth century evidence of the position of the different kingdoms. We know that Brian actually made a tour around Ireland, and, in all probability, the following laws are based upon what really happened :—

“ *It is the right of the King of Cashel to receive a month’s entertainment at Eamhain (Armagh) from the Oirghialla, and then to be escorted by them eastwards to the Ulidians. To the King of Cashel is due two months’ refecton from the Ulidians at Tulach-chearnaigh, and then to be escorted by them to Tara.*” If Conaille Muirthemhne had been occupied at this time by the Oirghialla, the Ulidians would scarcely have been expected, or permitted, to escort the High King from Tullycarney in Co. Down to Tara in Co. Meath.

There is another tract entitled *ḡeapa agur buada Ríog Erneann*—“ The Restrictions and Prerogatives of the Kings of Erin,” which is usually prefixed to the Book of Rights. It was written in the eleventh century by Con O’Leochain, chief poet, and, for a time, Regent of Ireland. Among the five prerogatives of the

King of Uladh were the following :—" *To attend with his fleet the games of Cuailgne, and to muster his host on the plain of Muirthemhne.*" Amongst his prohibitions was one concerning the celebration of the feast of the rough-brown bull of Daire mac Daire—an old Cooley feast in commemoration of Daire's refusal to give the Brown Bull to Maeve. These prerogatives show that Muirthemhne acknowledged some nominal allegiance to the King of Uladh.

Donald Mac Firbis, the seventeenth century author of the greatest book of genealogies ever written, gives the territory of Oirghialla as follows :—

Ui Tuirtre (in Tyrone).

Ui Fiachrach Finn (along River Derg).

Farney (Co. Monaghan).

Magh Leamhna (around Blackwater, Co. Tyrone).

Mughdorna (Cremorne).

Oirtheara (Oriors, Co. Armagh).

Feara Rois (Fir Rois).

Ui Meith Macha (between Ballybay and Monaghan).

Clann Ceallaigh (Clankelly, Co. Fermanagh).

Dartrey (Co. Monaghan).

Ui Laeghaire (bar. Lurg, Co. Tyrone).

Clann Fearghaile (Co. Longford).

Tuathratha (Tourah, Co. Fermanagh).

Muintir Pheodachain (in Co. Fermanagh).

Cladach (Truagh, Co. Monaghan).

Ui Breasail of Macha (Clanbrassil).

Ui Eathach (Bar. of Armagh).

Little Modarn (Mughdhorna Brehg=North Meath and South Monaghan).

Feara Monach (Fermanagh).

Ui Seghain (in Co. Meath).

The extent of territory here represented will be found to coincide substantially with what has been described in the earlier documents. To Uladh he apportions the following territories :—

Iveagh Cobha (South Down).

Clann Aedha (MacGuinness territory on Carlingford Lough).

Kinel Faghartaigh (East Down).

Kinel Awley (Parish of Magherawley).

Clann Breasail (Co. Antrim).

Dal Cuirb (in Co. Down).

He makes no mention of the tribes of Muirthemhne who had already been swept away by the Normans, but in bidding adieu to Uladh, he includes Cooley in his valedictory :—

Let us pass from flaky Boirche

And from Cooley of the winding territory (Cuailgne Cúic leanbais).

From Magh Rath of fierce contention

And from the hero battalions of O Labradha.

III.—PLACE NAMES.

If we had to depend solely on the lists of the place names apportioned to the different territories, we could make a strong case against the inclusion of Conaille in the Kingdom of Oirghialla. Although, in all the ancient documents, at least forty place names are mentioned as belonging to Oirghialla, not a County Louth name appears among them. The following entry from the Annals of Ulster is the only one which would seem to substantiate O'Donovan's contention:—"The Cenel nEogain went to Ath Firdiad in aid of the Oirghialla." It is not here stated that Ardee was in Oirghialla, and in any case, as Ardee was on the border of Fir Rois, the quotation proves nothing. Of over a hundred County Louth place names whose territories are given, the southern ones are usually placed in Ferrard or Magh Brehgh, while over fifty North Louth place names are credited to Conaille and Magh Muirthemhne. From time to time North Louth place names appear in Magh Brehgh,¹⁴ while to the Kingdom of Uladh are given Casan Linne (Annagasson), Daire Dachonna (Dysart, bar. Ferrard), and, strange to say, Cell Sleibe (Killeevy, Co. Armagh). I would like to give a table of all these place names with their territories, together with the authorities for each insertion, but, unfortunately, the paper would far exceed the limits allowed for it.

THE "DANE'S CAST."

There is a vast entrenchment, known in various places as the "Dane's Cast," the "Valley of the Black Pig," the "Worm Ditch" and "Duncladh," extending through the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Louth and Monaghan. Westropp has the following description of it: "It commences at a stream between the townlands of Lisnagade and Scarva. In Scarva it consists of two mounds, forty feet apart, with fosses eight feet wide and six feet deep; the mounds four feet above the fields and measuring 54 feet over all. Fortified on the east side by a low wall, it ends near Lough Shark on the border of Armagh. It reappears to the south of the lake and continues past Poyntzpass to a drained lake. The "Cast" next passes into Armagh, turning westward. It reappears to the south of Camlough, to the west of Newry and then it curves past the lake and mountain, near the border of Armagh and Louth, some 16 or 18 miles in all. O'Donovan thought that he had found other traces at Carrickmacross in Monaghan, and northwards in Farney, and that 'Worm Ditch' and "Duncladh" were portions of it; but this theory would imply field works, 50 to 100 miles in length, and would necessitate a belief in such persistency of purpose in a transparently useless work, as would certainly be more characteristic of the Chinese than the Irish. The 'Cast' is locally attributed to the Black Pig, which not only threw up trenches, but excavated whole valleys in Ulidia."

Local tradition supports O'Donovan against Westropp. Nowhere in the story of the Black Pig told so vividly as it is around the firesides in Farney. It is also certainly true that traces of the Black Pig's Dyke are still to be found throughout Monaghan. From Camlough it runs, as stated by Westropp, to Meigh whence it strikes across the Moyry Pass around the eastern foot of Sliabh Gullion. From that point it runs in partly obliterated segments to Carrickmacross, and southwards in a straight line to Bellahoe Lake.

O'Donovan and other antiquarians have told us that it was built by the three Collas after the battle of Achadh Leith Dearg in 332, to confine the Ruricians in the territory into which they had been driven. O'Donovan finds documentary evidence

for this opinion in an old Trinity College manuscript, which has the following :—
 “On the hither side of Glenn Righe (i.e., the Newry River) the boundary of Glenn Righe was formed, from Newry upwards between them (the Clann Colla and the Clanna Rudraighe) and the Clanna Rudhraighe never returned across it.”

By including Louth in the territory of Oirghialla, O'Donovan weakened the force of his argument concerning the Worm Ditch, and supplied more recent writers with a strong objection to the theory. By placing Louth in the Ulidian Alliance, we remove this objection, and O'Donovan's opinion has received further confirmation from the fact that the entrenchment can be traced still further about the border of Oirghialla—from Bellahoe to Clones. The so-called ‘Dane's Cast,’ begun for the purpose of keeping back the Ultonians, was evidently extended to guard the whole kingdom of Oirghialla against all possible invaders. On the east side the kingdom was protected by the Upper Bann, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann. Then the Dane's Cast commencing between Scarva and Lisnagade extends southwards to Newry. Passing into Armagh, it touches Camlough, runs through the plain of Meigh,¹⁵ and crosses the Moyry Pass to the east of Sliabh Gullion. Thence the partly defaced sections still to be seen of its southward course from Carrickmacross to Bellahoe Lake, and of its northward course from Bellahoe to Clones coincide with the boundaries of the baronies of Farney and Dartrey. Beyond Clones it extends to Wattle Bridge in Co. Fermanagh, and from that to the sea at Bundoran, its place is taken by Lower and Upper Lough Erne. The territory included by this boundary corresponds exactly with the territory of Oirghialla, already described from the “Book of Rights,” the “Book of Ballymote” and the “Book of Fenagh,” and the existence of this fortification is another proof of the exclusion of Louth from the kingdom of Oirghialla.

V.—HISTORY OF CONAILLE, WITH CHRONOLOGICAL AND GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF CHIEFS.

The history of Conaille Muirthemhne can easily be pieced together from the many entries in the annals concerning this territory, and it shows beyond even the shadow of doubt that Louth owed no allegiance to Oirghialla. It is surprising that O'Donovan, who, as editor of the “Annals of the Four Masters” had an intimate knowledge of all the books of annals, could have fallen into so grievous an error. How can one who holds that Conaille was part of Oirghialla explain the many entries of which the following are but a few examples :—

A.D. 998.—Battle between the Oirghialla and the Conailli, in which fell Giolla Christ O'Cuileannan lord of Conaille and many others.

A.D. 1042.—A preying expedition by the Oirghialla into Conaille, but the Conailli routed them at Magh da Channech.

1087.—Ua Baoigheallain lord of Oirghialla fell in battle with the Conailli.

1093.—Aedh Ua Baoigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, slain by the Conailli.

A still stronger argument is supplied by the lists of the kings of the two territories, which extend in unbroken succession from the sixth century up to the century of the Norman conquest. Sometimes these kings were at war with each other, less frequently they formed an alliance against the Danes, the Hy Niall or the Bregians, but never, in the annals, is there a suggestion that between the two there existed

the relationship of lord and vassal. The two lists are compiled chiefly from the "Annals of the Four Masters" :—

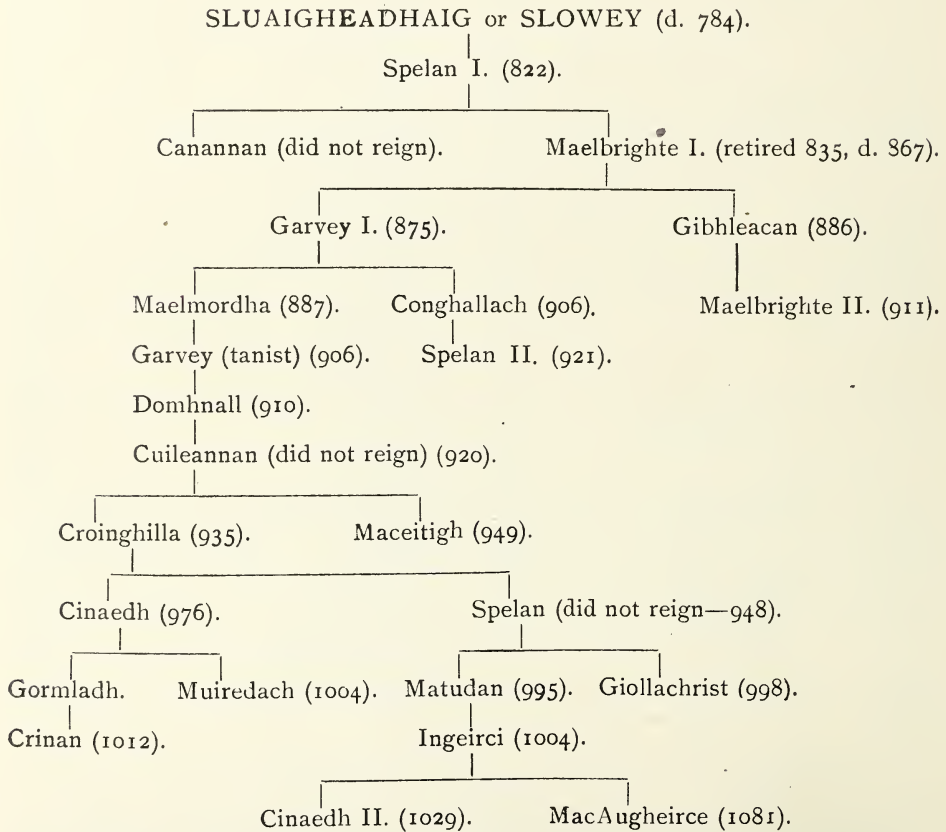
TABLE OF KINGS

OIRGHIALLA.			CONAILLE MUIRTHEMHNE.		
Cairpre Daimhin Airgit	died A.D.	513	Uaircridhe Ua Oisene	died A.D.	686
Conall Derg ..	..	?	Awley Mac Casey ..	..	736
Colga ..	..	520	Foidmeann Mac Fallach ..	..	747
St. Enda ..	..	?	Uargal ..	..	760
Beg Mac Cooney ..	..	594	Slowey ..	..	784
Aedh Mac Colgan ..	..	606	Fiachain ..	..	787
Maelodhar ..	..	636	Spelan I. ..	..	822
Donnchadh ..	..	675	Maelbrihte I. ..	..	867
Maelforthartaigh ..	..	695	Garvey ..	..	875
Cumascach ..	..	825	Gibhleacan ..	..	886
Godfrey ..	..	835	Maelmordha ..	..	887
Fogartach I. ..	..	850	Conghalach I. ..	..	906
Maelcanrarda ..	..	851	Domhnall ..	..	910
Conghalach ..	..	874	Maelbrihte II. ..	..	911
Maelfadraig ..	..	882	Spelan II. ..	..	921
Maelcraoibhe ..	..	917	Croinghilla ..	..	935
Fogartach II. ..	..	947	Maceitigh ..	..	949
Machleighbinn ..	..	1022	Cinaedh ..	..	976
Cathalan Ua Crichan ..	..	1027	Conghalach II. ..	..	987
Gilla Coluim Ua h-Eignigh ..	..	1048	Matudan ..	..	995
Ua Baoigheallain ..	..	1087	Gillachrist ..	..	998
Aedh Ua Baoirgheallain ..	..	1093	Muireadhaigh ..	..	1004
O Hanvey ..	..	1095	Ingeirici ..	..	1004
Flann O Hanvey ..	..	1096	Crinan ..	..	1012
Cu-uladh Ua Ceileachain ..	..	1096	Cinaedh ..	..	1029
Ruadhri Ua Ruadhagain ..	..	1099	Ua Treodain ..	..	1078
Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill ..	..	1123	Mac Angheirrce ..	..	1081
Donough Ua Cearbhaill ..	..	1169	Fergus ..	..	1107
Murrough Ua Cearbhaill ..	..	1189			
O'Carroll, lord of Oirghialla (hanged by the English) ..	..	1194			

A comparison of these two lists leads us to certain conclusions. Between 695 and 825 there is a break in the Oirghialla succession, and from other sources we know that during that period the people of the territory acknowledged the suzerainty of the Cinel n Eogain. The list of Kings of Conaille remains unbroken during the same period. From Slowey or Sluaigheadhaigh, who died in 784, all the kings of Conaille trace their descent, as is shown in the appended genealogical table, compiled from the "Annals of the Four Masters.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

OF THE CHIEFS OF CONAILLE MUIRTHEMHNE.



I had not sufficient time at my disposal to transcribe from the "Book of Ballymote" the genealogical table which shows the descent of the Kings of Conaille from Conal Cearnach. It will also be noted that, at least in the eleventh century, the kingship of Oirghialla was not hereditary, but the prize of the most powerful member of the Confederacy. It was held successively by O Crichan of Farney, O Hegny of Fermanagh, O Boylan of Dartrey, O Hanvey of Omeath Tire, O'Callaghan of Ard Macha, O Rogan of Clanbrassil and O Carroll of Farney. Some of these were "Kings with Opposition." Flann O Hanvey, who died in 1096, was "King of South Oirghialla," and Rory O Rogan, who died in 1099, was "King of East Oirghialla."

VI.—DONOUGH O'CARROLL.

In his edition of the "Battle of Magh Rath," O'Donovan says: "The principal families of the Oirghialla were the O'Carrolls, MacMahons, O'Hanlons, Maguires, O'Hanrattys, MacKennas, &c.; their country comprised the present counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan and the greater part of Fermanagh." O'Donovan's claim that Louth formed part of Oirghialla is based on the supposed fact that it formed part of O'Carroll's territory. Both the premises and the conclusion must be denied. In the first place, the kingship of Oirghialla, as has been already shown, so far from being hereditary in the O'Carroll family, was held by the most powerful prince in the Confederacy. Secondly, the appearance of the O'Carroll family in the politics of Oirghialla was comparatively recent. Before the eleventh century the O'Crichans and the O'Donegans were lords of Farney, and the first mention of an O'Carroll was as late as the year 1043. From that time forward, however, successive members of the family assumed greater power at the expense of neighbouring princes, until, during the twelfth century, they were undisputed kings of Oirghialla. Forty years before the coming of the Norman they would seem to have taken advantage of the temporary weakness of the Conailli and to have annexed portion of their territory. Even this much is not very clear, but there are facts mentioned in the annals which lead us to the conclusion that Donough O'Carroll, the last pre-Norman king of Oirghialla, had possession of a large portion of West Louth. The following eleventh and twelfth century entries from the "Annals of the Four Masters" will explain the position of affairs more clearly than I could hope to do:—

998.—Battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillá Christ Ua Cuileanain, lord of Conaille and many others.

1004.—Muireadhaigh, lord of Conaille, slain by the Mughdorna (an Oirghialla clan).

1004.—Ingeirci, lord of Conaille, slain.

1012.—Crinan, lord of Conaille, slain by Cucuailgne.

1013.—Great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelseachlain king of Meath.

1029.—Donnchadh Ua Donnaghan, lord of Fearnmhagh (Farney) and Cinaedh son of Angeirce lord of Conaille slain by each other.

1042.—A preying expedition by the Oirghialla into Conaille, but the Conailli routed them at Magh da Chainnech.

1048.—Predatory expedition by Leathlobhar son of Laidhgmén, lord of Oirghialla.

1078.—Slaughter of the Conailli by the Ui Meath (another Oirghialla clan), and the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain.

1081.—Mac Angheirce, lord of Conaille, slain by the men of Farney.

1084.—Donal O Lochlainn, lord of Cinel n Éogain, took the men of Farney into his pay, and preyed on the Conailli.

1087.—Ua Baoigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, slain by the the Conailli.

1089.—Predatory expedition by Donal O Maeleachlin as far as Newry; he plundered the men of Farney, Conaille, Mughdorna and Ui Meith, and burned all Conaille.

1093.—Aodh Ua Baoigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, slain by Conailli.

1100.—A great army of Leinstermen burned Oirghialla, Ui Meith and Fir Rois.

1101.—Cucaisil O Carroll became lord of Farney and Oirghialla.

1107.—Conor, son of Donlevey, royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the men of Farney. A battle was gained by the Ui Breasail Macha (Oirghiallians) over the Ui Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, and Fergus son of the chief of Conaille was slain.

1123.—Cucaisil O'Carroll, king of Oirghialla died.

1125.—Murtough O Carroll, lord of South Farney, slain.

1133.—Donough O Carroll king of Oirghialla.

1138.—O Carroll, king of Oirghialla, formed a league with O Ruairc king of Breffney and O Connor king of Connaught.

1148.—Donough O Carroll assisted at the opening of the new churches of Louth and Cnoc na Seangan.

1173.—The Normans took possession of Louth.

1189.—Murrrough O Carroll, lord of Oirghialla, died a sincere penitent in the great monastery of Mellifont.

1194.—O Carroll, lord of Oirghialla, taken by the English, who first put out his eyes and then hanged him.

The last mention in the Annals of a chief of Conaille is at the year 1107. During the whole period of the preceding century Louth had been constantly subjected to the attacks of the neighbouring chieftains. In the meantime the power of the O'Carrolls of Farney had grown to such an extent that they were able to impose their dominion on all the other Oirghialla chiefs, and in 1138, were deemed powerful enough to enter into an alliance with the O Connors of Connaught and O Rourkes of Breffney. The weakening of the Conailli through the successive and sometimes combined attacks of the Hy Neill, the Ulidians, the Bregians and the various chiefs of the Oirghialla Confederacy, and the absence of the name of a chief of Conaille during the last part of the twelfth century, combined with the fact that in 1148 Donough O Carroll built the new abbeys of Mellifont and Cnoc na Seangan, and restored the old abbeys of Louth and Termonfeckin—all these point to the conclusion that at least the western portion of Conaille had fallen under the power of the O Carrolls. That this brief and temporary conquest of Louth did not destroy the distinctive character of the territory and the people is clear from an entry in the Annals as late as 1154, which groups the Conailli, not with the subordinate clans of Oirghialla, but with the independent kingdoms of the North:—

1154.—*O Lochlan, during his famous expedition, billeted the Munstermen on the men of Meath, Breifne, Oirghialla, Ulidia, Conaille and Tireoghain.*

LAURENCE P. MURRAY.

NOTES.

1.—The older and more correct spelling is Airgialla. The form Oirgialla is found in the *Vita Tripartita*. The spelling used throughout this paper—Oirghialla—is found in the “Annals of the Four Masters,” and is now commonly used. The name describes both the territory and the people. Oirghiall, Oriel, and Uriel are corruptions.

2.—Ancient Ulster included Louth or Conaille.

3.—So called from Rudhraighe, a famous prehistoric king of Uladh.

4.—The forms Uladh and Ulath are from the “Annals of Ulster.” The older spelling was Ulaíd, a form used in later times to describe the people of the territory. It is probably the same as Ptolemy’s *Oonoloutioi*.

5.—The form Conaille is the oldest existing manuscript form. The nominative plural, *Conailli*, is sometimes used to describe the people of the territory. John MacNeill gives the form *Cunavali* from an Ogham inscription in the Isle of Man, but gives no proof of any connection between the two names.

6.—In the *Journal* for 1910, page 216, I described the limits of the Fir Rois territory in Louth.

7.—Tibraide Tireach, one of the three who escaped from the massacre of the nobility by the Aitheach Tuatha or Attacotti in A.D. 10, became king of East Ulster and the eponymous ancestor of the Dalaraidi. He escaped in the womb of his mother, Aine, daughter of the King of the Picts and Saxons, and on account of her nationality his descendants were called Cruithne or Picts. The theory of Windisch that they were Cymric Celts is without any foundation.

8.—Descendants of Fiatach Finn, first King of Ulster (A.D. 24-40) and second High-king of Erin (38-40) after the restoration of the legitimate dynasty.

9.—Vide ‘*Trias Thaumaturga*,’ 3rd Life; O’Flaherty’s ‘*Ogygia*’ 189; “*Book of Lismore*” 7a; “*Book of Leinster*” 330a; “*Book of Lecan*” 140.

10.—Vide *Book of Leinster*, p. 124b.

11.—Vide *Revue Celtique* VI., 175.

12.—This territory is described in the *L.A.J.* 1908, p. 59.

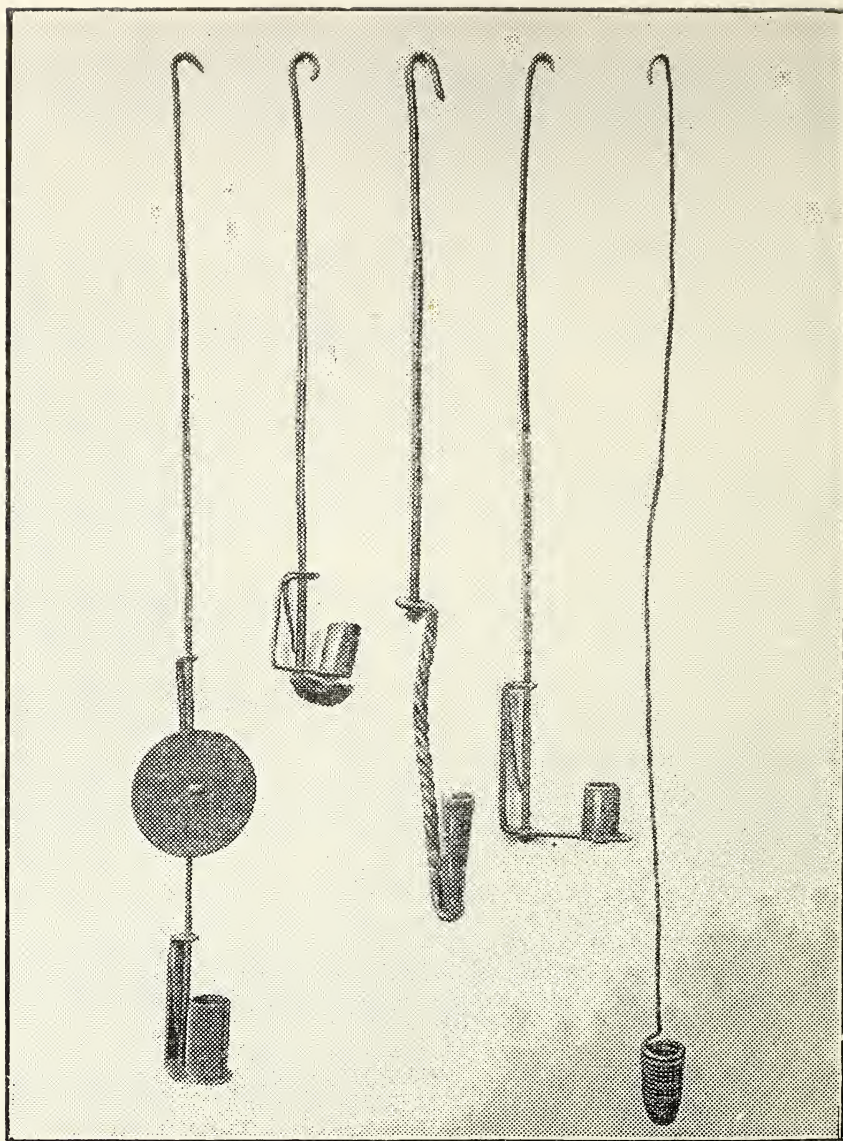
13.—Now represented, at least in name, by the parish of Cooley. In the time of Cuchullin it extended to the Castletown river (The Crond). It appears to have been included in Muirthemhne, but not in Conaille Muirthemhne. John MacNeill’s suggestion, that it was the same name as Conaille, cannot be entertained.

14.—For the description of Magh Breagh, see *L.A.J.*, 1910, p. 275.

15.—Meigh = *Magh an chosnumaigh* of Keating (*History of Ireland*, 121b), i.e., “The Plain of the Defender.” It would be interesting to know the historical associations connected with this name. The fact that, just at this point, on the Oirghialla side, there is a strong extensive secondary fortified encampment known as the Dorsey, proves, if proof were needed, that the Worm Ditch was a defence of Oirghialla, not of Bregia nor of Ulidia.

LAURENCE P. MURRAY.





By permission of]

[Belfast Evening Telegraph.

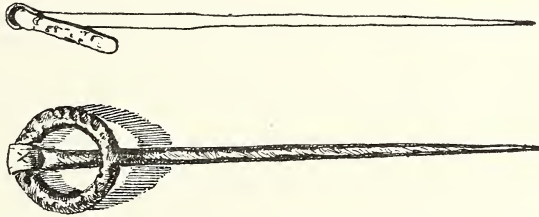
WEAVERS' IRON CANDLE-HOLDERS.

The hand-loom weaver of fifty or sixty years ago was forced to use a less satisfactory illuminant than is used at present, it being only a tallow candle set in a wrought-iron holder which hung from a cord stretched across the loom and directly in front of where the weaver sat as he wove. We reproduce five of these candle-holders from specimens recently acquired for the Belfast Museum, and which were at one time in use in the district of Armagh.

The first shown is interesting, it being supplied with a circular disc which was used for reflecting the light. It is held in its place on the stem by means of a spring, and can be raised

or lowered as required. The stem also carries a socket which is easily pushed up or down, and, like the reflector, can be freely turned about. The upper end has the needed hook for suspension. The second one is similar, but the lower end is broadened out into a little dish or saucer set at right angles, so as to collect the drip which might otherwise fall on the web. This arrangement appears to be a survival from the cruise or oil lamp, the immediate predecessor of the candle and candle-holder. The third illustration is of interest, as the stem is not in one piece, but two pieces, the lower piece having been neatly twisted to relieve the monotony of the plain stem, and to allow the socket to be moved about. The fourth illustrates a type with the spring attachment to the socket for raising or lowering the light. The most common, and probably the most recent, is the last shown. It merely consists of a stout wire twisted spirally at one end until a socket for the reception of the candle has been formed.

Bronze Ring-Pin.



We illustrate a fine bronze pin with ring attached to head, which was found about 80 years ago in a field to the South of the Protestant Church of Stabannon, by a reaper employed by late Mr. O'Neill of Gudderstown. His Nephew presented it to the Museum through Rev. T. Gogerty, C.C.

It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and weighs a little less than half an ounce. The ring is very much pitted in places, showing possibly that the metal was impure, but there is not trace of ornamentation on it. It appears to be worn half through where it passes through the eye of the pin, but this was designed and not the result of wear. The ring is very much thinner inside the eye or loop and is not continuous. One side of the ring is worn remarkably flat. It is the side next the pin in the sketch, and it seems impossible that it could wear uniformly flat all over in this position and that without marking the shank of the pin in the slightest. It is possible that this wear is of a comparatively recent date. The pin is a tapering one with the top hammered flat and then turned over into a circular band enclosing part of the ring. The only trace of ornament on the ring-pin is found on this band and seems to be an incised pattern, consisting of two lines parallel with the edges of the band and a diagonal fret of some type crossing between them. The band is worn very smooth so that it is difficult to see much. The pin is now very sharp at the point and has been flattened a little by filing on the front and back of the pin (see side view).

Dr. Coffey's Guide to the Celtic Christian Antiquities in the R.I.A. (1910) says that bronze ring-pins are numerous and date from tenth to eleventh century. A number of them seem to have been carved and enamelled and they are elementary forms of the Tara and other brooches. The only piece of ornamentation which I can trace on any of Dr. Coffey's illustrations of any Christian antiquity, which seems at all similar or allied to the little piece on our pin is that round the bottom of the bronze Bell of Lough Lene and our ornament is much more simple. The Bell is attributed to the end of the ninth century and the pattern on the bell is a key pattern, which while fairly often found on Celtic crosses, has only twice or three times appeared on bronze ornaments.

The ornament on our pin is so simple that it rather resembles the ornament of the Bronze Age urns, but there does not seem to be evidence of greater antiquity than the ninth century.



County Louth Depositions, 1641.

T.C.D., F. 3. 5, fol. 1-47.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THROUGH the kindness of the executors of the late Thos. Fitzpatrick, LL.D., I have been enabled to make the copy of his transcript of the Louth Depositions which are here printed. Mr. Fitzpatrick devoted many years of his life to the study of the thirty-three folio volumes of MSS. in Trinity College in which the various depositions are preserved. He copied a great mass of these depositions, and his transcripts will, we think, be found to have been carefully and accurately made. Many of the conclusions which his careful study enabled him to form are known to the readers of our local journals. It is unnecessary to quote them here. Indeed, I fear that it would be difficult to write at any length upon the depositions and at the same time avoid hurting the susceptibilities of those readers whose views upon their value differ from Mr. Fitzpatrick's and mine. This much, however, may be said, that the Louth Depositions will be sought through in vain for any evidences of an indiscriminate massacre of the Protestants. They suffered certainly in their persons sometimes and in their property, but there was no massacre, and Louth afforded within its borders not the slightest excuse for the cruel retaliation¹ which Cromwell in 1649 inflicted upon the unhappy Catholics of Drogheda. With regard to the punishments which the Protestants did suffer and the miseries which they detail in the depositions, it should be remembered that the County was aflame with war. A besieging army from the North marched through the heart of Louth and sate down many thousands strong to besiege from November, 1641, to March, 1642,² the leaguered town of Drogheda. It is not to be expected that men fighting in the name of their religion, their country, their king,³ would pass by the homesteads of men who regarded them as enemies,

1.—“I am persuaded that this is righteous judgment of God upon those barbarous wretches who have imbrued their hands with so much innocent blood, and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood in the future, which are the satisfactory grounds for such actions which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret.”—*Extract from Cromwell's letter immediately after the siege.*

2.—Be careful to distinguish between the siege of 1641-2 and the siege of Cromwell, 1649.

3.—“Whereas, we the Roman Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland have been continually loving and faithful subjects to his sacred Majesty, &c. . . . We are inviolably resolved to infix ourselves in an immutable and pure allegiance for ever to his Royall Majesty and successors we have taken arms and possessed ourselves of the best and strongest forts of the kingdom to enable us to serve his majesty and defend us from the tyrannous resolution of our enemies. . . . This in our consciences as we wish the peace of the same to ourselves and our posterity, is the pretence and true cause of our present rising in arms by which we are resolved to protect the advancement of truth, and safety of our king and country, this much we thought fit to publish to the world, to set forth our innocent and just cause the particulars whereof shall be speedily declared. God save the King. Dated October 23, 1641.”—*Extracts from the “Declaration of the Catholics of Ireland,” Oct. 23, 1641.*

“I further swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to our sovereign Lord King Charles, his heirs and successors, and that I will defend him and them as far as I may with my life, power, and estate . . . (Oath of the Lords of the Pale and the rest of the Pretended Catholics near us.”—*From “History of the Siege of Drogheda,” printed 1642, p. 9.*

and that they should have left their persons and their properties unharmed. This army needed feeding for its men and its horses. Its supporters, the Catholic families spread over Meath and Louth, willingly emptied their haggards of their corn, and their fields of their cattle to supply them. What commander in any war leaves the haggards of the enemy untouched? Had they chosen to throw in their lot with the National army their help would have been welcomed, but when they chose the other side they necessarily exposed themselves to the punishments that in every war are visited upon the enemy.

This short comment it is hoped will help to a better understanding of documents that otherwise might easily enough be used as an argument against the sense of justice and forbearance of the Catholic army in their campaign in County Louth in 1641.

T. GOGARTY.

DEPOSITIONS.

[The matter interlined in original is herein placed in square brackets].

Fol. 1. WILLIAM SELLIS of the toune and parish of Carlingford in the halfe Barony of Dundalke and County of Louth, being duly sworne deposeth :

That since the beginning of the present Rebellion he was deprived, robbed, or otherwise dispoyled, of his corne and hey worth forty nine pounds : in cattle worth seaventy foure poundes, in cheese and butter worth thirty six poundes teen shillings, in money that I left in one Gregory Coulton's hand to keepe which was taken from him by the Rebells seaventeene poundes. In moneys due from one John Babe [of Carlingford aforesaid] which is now one of the rebells foure poundes teen shillings : In household stouf and boards and joystes and empliments worth sixteen pound teen shillings. In Leases thirty seven poundes. All which sommes of moneys amounts to Tow hundred forty four poundes teen shillings.

All which goods weare [Rebelliously taken away] by the hands and meanes of [the Rebells] Pactrick Davyes, gent. [in the barony of Dundalke], now called Captain, and John White [of Castleton] Fitzwalter, Glasny o Hanlon [of Castle-town?], John MacLocklan [of the same], Thomas McBrattin, Brian McCreaney, Briant Macbratin [who permitted that outrage and robbery on the foure and twenty day of October last [And further saith that this deponent afterwards] went to the above-named Captain Davys and desired soume of [his the Deponts.] goodes [again] to relieve [him] in his distress, and the [sd. Davys] gave this answere : that he had one hundred poundes of the subsidy monnies, and forty poundes of the bishops of Drummore, and hee thought that and this tow leetell for to helpe the army. [And thereupon this depont.] being in distress and very sick in boody, one Richard Dowdall, Pattrick o Hanlon and divers more cam about him with skeenes, and staves threatening to kill him, and tocke all his clothes from him and left him, naked : and that would not content them butt they did sett the [depts.] hows affire and with Jeran Crowse they battred down the walles in peeces and [said they] was sorry that they did not burne him in his owne hows. [And further sayeth that Edward Maxfield was hanged by the said rebells, and Alce Holland was likewise hanged by the said rebells.]

Deposed this 5 day of Jan., 1641.

WILLIAM SELLIES.

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

WILL. HITCHCOCK.

Fol. 3. Amy Briscoe of Atherdee in the County of Lowth, widow, sworn and examd. sayth :

That about the xxvi. of October last, she this depont. by, and by the meanes of Collo McBryan McMagonh of ——— in the County of Monaghan, Esqr., a Collonell of the Rebells and his souldiers complices and assistants [and one Tho: Cappock of Atherdee aforesd., gent.], was expelled dispoyled and deprived of her howse, howsehold goods, corne and hay of the value of 116*li.* and from the profitts of landes wch. shee had in mortgage worth 111*li.* xs. per annm. And hath also by meanes of the same Rebellyon beene dispoyled and deprived of inst debts owing unto her by severall prsons wthin the Kingdom of Ireland amounting in all to the sum of (defaced) cccxxx*li.*

Jur: 5 ffebr., 1641.

RANDALL ADAMS.
WILLIAM ALDRICH.

X

Signed by mark

Fol. 4. ELIZABETH HANKIN, wife to James Hankin of Dundalk, sadler [who was killed in Trim with Thomas Pressick] sworne and examined sayeth :

That about the first of November last, 1641, her husband and shee [at Dundalk] were roited by Turlogh O Rely [a Captaine of ye Rebells] and others—of household stuffe to the value of sixteene poundes fiteene shillings.

of cattel worth foure poundes five shillings.

of haye worth three pounds.

of wares belonging to the trade of a sadler [worth] thirty poundes.

of debts seven pounds eighteen shillings.

In all amounting to three score and one pounds eighteen shillings sterl. at the least.

And moreover shee deposeth, that shee together with her husband fled from Dundalk aforesd. to Trim, where her husband was most cruelly put to death with her father Thomas Pressick and sixe more by Captaine Miles ó Rely, one Betagh [sonn to Betagh of Monalty, and one Plunckett, 3 Captains of the Rebells and their companies]; and herself was forced (being bigg with child) to flie with her mother and sixe more of her brethren and sisters to this citie of Dublin where now shee [and they] live in penurie having nothing wherewith to be maintained.

Jur: 22 Jany., 1641.

JOHN STERNE.

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

ELIZABETH HANKIN.

Fol. 5. DAME JANE MORE of Atherdee in the County of Lowth, the relict of Sr. James More deceased, sworne and examined sayeth :

That when this presnte Rebellion began she was and stood seised in her demesne as of freehold for her liffe of crteine Landes and tythes in the county of Lowth aforesd. for her jointure, of the yerely Rent of three hundreth sevnty seven pounds viiis. And that Mrs. Alice More her daughter, att the tyme when the sd. Rebellion began hadd and held crteine Landes [and tythes] in the County of Lowth and Monaghan assigned unto her for her porcon, whereof shee was to receive ye rentes and profitts till shee were satisfied, her porcon amounting to 2000*li.* and the value of the land being worth 500*li.* per annum : ffrom all wch. landes this depont. and her daughter are and have been, by the rebells, expulcked and deprived and one Coll McBrian

and other Rebels have and possess the same, as shee hath been credibly informed.

And this deponent saith : that when the Rebellion began shee had, and yet hath, owing unto her of inst. debts by divers prsons wthin this Kingdom the some of Nynettie powndes and the some of ccli. for rents : All wch., as shee is prswaded shee hath lost and is deprived of by this Rebellion, pties. Debtors being rebels themselves.

Jurat : 1st March, 1641.

JANE MOORE.

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

HEN: BRERETON.

Fol. 6. LUCE SPELL, of Drogheda in the County of Lowth, widowe, sworne and examined, deposeth and saith :

That she together with several of her neighbours of Drogheda, about three weekes before Xymas last past coming out of England in a barque of Liverpool, with intent to land in the harbour of Drogheda, were by contrary wynds driven into the harbor of Skerries, where when they had cast anchor there came aboard them, before any of them cold land, one John Mallone, a fryar, who taketh upon him the tytle of the Chaplaine to the Catholick army in Ireland. Wch. fryer had then in his company one John Wootten of Tanckardston nere Ballruddery, and one Jasper Hurleston of Drogheda, mrchant., whoe tooke away from the said barque in a rebellious mann., of the goodes of this exmt. and of the rest of their company severall trunckes and packes of goods as aforesd, and tooke the examt. with the rest of her fellow passengers wth. the goodes aforesd. to the howse of Willm. Hulson in Skerrys aforesd. In wch. howse this examt. saw in the company of the said fryer [one] Barnaby Bellinges of Drogheda, mrchant, Alderman, ffrancis Hoath als. St. Lawrence of the same, gent. Chr'opher Malone of the same, mrchant, Robt. Plunket of the same, mrchant, brother to Alex. Plunket of the same, and Michell Murphy of Balruthery, gent., all wth. swordes and other armes in a rebellious manner. Wch. said fryer (after he had distributed a part of the smallest of the said goodes), sent all the rest to Mathew als. Mathias Barnewall's howse in Bremore, wch. Barnewell is now called Captain Barnewell amongst the rebels. Where, as (she was then told) all goods, as well such as are rebelliously taken as aforesd as other goodes are stored upp for their saffe keeping.

And further deposeth that when the said goode. were carried away as aforesd, she this deponent. and the rest of her fellow passengers were taken as prisoners to Gormanstown and were lodged by the Lord of Gormanstown's direcons in his stable for one night, and the next day led to Dulike, where she saw as well the said Lord of Gormanstown as most of all the Lords of the Pale and the principall gentlemen alsoe of the Pale, whome she know very well, for that she hath lived for many years in Drogheda, and hath often seen them there.

And this deponent. demanding what was the cause of their meeting there, was told by every one she asked, that it was about a Councell of Warr. And further saith that she and her company being brought back from Dulicke aforesd. into Balruthery was there detained as prisoner for the space of three weeks, and was lodged in John Pasmere's there, during wch. imprisonment shee saw one time the said fryer Malone, and she saw Michael Murphy [Garrett Newgent of Drogheda, mrchant, John Griffin and Patrick Griffin of the same mrchants and Rgr. Belling of the same, mrchant] with others in their company, and heard them in their conference say : Wee will shortly have the prince of England here in Ireland and make him Viceroy ; and we will tutor him and bring him upp in the Catholick religion and the king himselfe shall live in Scotland. and before Easter day next

wee shall have an army out of Spain, and then we will goe all into England and with the help of the Catholicks there (all whose names the said fryer said that he had) wee will put all the puritans to the sword.

And she further saith that in her imprisonmt. aforesd. she saw severall times in company of the said fryer and the rest one Walter St. Lawrence of Curtlagh, Mark Bellings of Ardlow, Dennis Connor of Kilmaynham nere Ballruddery, and many others whome she knows not, with swordes and other warlike armes. And that she heard the said Walter St. Lawrence one tyme say : If wee could once take this starved towne of Drogheda, we would quickly have Dublin.

And saith that Alderman Bellings was still lodged with the said Mark Bellings as the said Alderman told her. And further saith that the said Malone and his company when they first brought her goodes and her fellow passengers from Skerriys they all lodged by the way at the sd. Dennis Connor's howse, whoe made them very welcome, and afterwards this depont. was told by the said Connor's wiffe, that she had a ruff and some other goodes of this exts., which was taken at Skerrys aforesd. And saith alsoe that she saw an earthen Jugg in the said Dennis Connor's howse, whose wife told her that the same was given her by the said Mr. Malone. And the said Pasmere's wife complaining of a sore legg this examt. told her that she had Balsime amongst her goodes at Bremore, and wold help her if she had it. Where upon a messenger being sent thither the said messenger brought a box of Balsime wch. the depont. saw and knew to be her owne.

And this depont. further saith, that during the time of her this examt's. imprisonmt. at B'ruddery as aforesd. upon the night when Sr. Charles Coote and his company burned Clontarfe, she saw coming to Balruddery aforesd: Geo: Devenish of Ballygriffin and his wiffe with their children and servts. whom she heard talking in her lodging. And deposeth that sayd Devenish his wife said these wordes : What have these English brought us unto, the curse of God upon them. And the said Devenish replied ; Be contented wiffe for within this two or three dayes Dublin wilbe taken and then we shalbe paid double for what we have lost.

And further this depont. saith that the names of those lordes and gentlemen of the Pale whom she sawe at the Counsell of Warr at Dulicke aforesd. were the Lord of Gormanstown, Nicholas Lord Viscount Netterville of Balligart, the Lord Viscount Ivagh, who told this depont. she shold be hanged, And alsoe she saw there John Dracott of Marlinton, gent., Captn. Preston, whoe is Preston of Rogers-towns sonn, John Verdon of Clonmore, the Lord of Lowth, Nicholas Darcy of Plattin, John Dromgoole of Walshestown, Capt. Gellon of Gellonston, wth. many others whom she knew by sight, but knew not their names.

And further deposeth that both the said Lord of Gormanston and one of his men told her that all the lords and gentlemen of the Pale were there that day about the Counsell of Warr, And that the lord of Gormanston promised to doe his best to help her from being hanged, wch. she thinks was done by his and the said Lord Nettervyle's helpe. And further saith that her goodes wch. she was soe as aforesaid robbed of at ye Skerrys consisted of Lynen, Plate and household goodes and were taken from her by the said John Malone ye fryer and Jasper Hurlston of ye Skerrys aforesd., were worth 40*li.* and this depont. by reason of this said present Rebellion hath lost and is despoyled of debts owing to her by some of the rebells and others that the rebells disabled to satisfy xxx*li.*, and other goodes and chattles worth 15*li.* so that her losse in all amounts to cxv*li.*

Jur: 5 ffebr., 1641.

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

WILL. HITCHCOCK.

JOHN STERNE.

HEN. BRERETON.

Signed by mark.

Fol. 8. THOMAS MAKGILL,* Clarke, Viccar of Killaney in the Countie of Lowthe, sworne and examined, sayethe: that about the latter end of Chryas (?) last past he was violently dispossed of [and expelled from] his mansione howse and glebe land by on Mr. Garland of ye Walters in ye said Cowntie against whome he havinge complained to the King's Beauche and obtained order for his repossessing the said Mr. M'Garland (?) was againe re-dispossessed of his said howse and glebe by the tennants of the said Mr. Garland upon the 23 October last and was robbed by the Rebells upon the said 23 day of October and lost in goods [and lands] for moneys to the value of 140*li.* st., besydes [he was expelled from] his church Revenue extending to the sune of 55*li.* p. an., all wch he testified upon his oathe himselfe being kept the space of 15 weekes in prison by the Rebells whoes names are Coll McMaghen of the Baronie of fiarnie and Patrick McLachlane McMahon, Patrick FitzEdmund McMahon of the said Baronie, Owen o Murchie, Collo McIver McMahon with divers others who [kept him and 40 or 50 of his neighbours in prison] the space of 15 weekes.

Upon the first Sunday of the year [vizt. 2 Jany., 1641] the Rebells did put to death the number of 18 prsons havinge first [stabbed] them and then hanging them, and some who were not fully dead the Rebells did stabb even after they had been halfe hanged, and then buried them in the ditches saying [unto this depont.] that they had sent his paritioners to hell and they wold send [thither this depont.] by burning [him] with fyer (some woos defaced), they treatening me with death for preaching in prison to my flocke [and further saith such menacing] words were that they would not be subject to any Parliament in England, and that they would have non to govern over them in Ireland but borne Irishmen. And one Conconagh McA Ward, since called Phillipp McAward, said that they had beene kept poore, but they now intended to free themselves of yt povertie. [And further sayth that] observed that night also [during] the tyme they were in prison, the Rebells cam unto or. prison, and searched them for money and threatening us to death so that the space of 15 wiks that [the depont.] was kept in prison my life was more irksome than death itselfe. [And the depont.] did bege of them many tymes that they wold give him but halfe an hour's warning before his execution to prepare himselfe for God, ffor that [his p'ishioners and hee] did desyer life of them, becaus the Rebells wold not suffer my [his] paritioners whom they put to death so much as to recomend themselves by prayer to God, on of my servts. caled Mr. *Ithell Joanes was comed out of Kealls*† the space of twentie days before the Rebellion, a gentleman against whoes innosensie no man could speak, was hanged not having so much space [of them] as to say his prayers and on of my servts. caled Phyllip Pharlie, when they came to rob him did fall upon his knees and ofering his breast, did owtter theis wordes: Come lett me get to my Saviour, despatche me that I may be wth. my Redeemer, and soe wth. patients and constancie receaved the strock of death.

ffebr. 21, 1641.

T. MAKGILL.

RANDALL ADAMS.

HEN: BRERETON.

* The original is almost illegible here and the reading is uncertain.—T.F.

† How could he swear this: "Ithell Jones was one of those executed at Cork, 2nd Jany, 1641-2."?

The Jurat does not appear, but may be caught in the binding. This is a most difficult document to decipher, written in a small antique scrawl by the depont., with many alterations at time of deposing.

Fol. 9. WILLIAM VESEY late of Dundalk in the County of Lowth, Inkeeper, it being sworne and examined deposeth :

That in the time of this present Rebellion, he hath been Robbed and spoiled of all the goodes and chattels hereunder menconed by certaine persens in rebellion, all wch. goodes and chattels except twenty cowes and one bull at this depont was credibly informed by his servants vizt. Robert Beckett, Thomas Dawe and Charles Crooke, and by severall others of the County of Lowth vist Patrick Dowdall of Dundalk, mrichant, and Patrick Ellis of the same towne, Clarke, were taken away by Tirlogh Oge O Neale son to Henry O Neale, Esq. [in the County Monaghan and divers other rebells in his company and about] the last of October last this depont's. howse at Dundalke [was then seized on] by the sd. Tirlogh. And the sd. twenty cows and one bull were taken away by Garrett Dowdall of Cooley in the County of Lowth, gent., about the 25th of October last.

And he saith the sd. goods whereof he was soe robbed and despoiled were as followeth: Thirty English cowes and two bulls worth lxxxxviii^{li}., twelve horses and mares worth xli^{li}., household stuffe provision and other necessities worth cccxviii^{li}. vis. viiid. This dept. was alsoe possessed of one lease of three howses and a hundred acres of land in Ballyrush in the County of Monaghan for forty years yet to come, wch. was worth to the depont. xxiii^{li}. per annm. besides the cheife rent paid by the depont. This depont. was alsoe possessed of another house in Dundalke wherein the depont. inhabited and of four score acres of land lying neere the said towne. Whereof this depont. had an estate of xxvi yeares yet to come wch. howse and land was worth to the depont. xli^{li}. per annm. besides the cheife rent, the profit of all wch. howses and land the depont. hath since the begining of this Rebellion lost, and is like to loose [rents and profitts hereafter of] the same untill times of better settlmt. in this Kingdom.

This depont. further saith that he bestowed in buildings his sd. house in Dundalke ccl^{li}. ster: This depont. also saith upon his oath that he hath severall debts due to him by specialitie, all being monies lent by this depont. to severall prsons wch. were lately men of good estate and well able to satisfie the depont., amounting to all to seven hundred and twenty pounds ster., and that some of the pties. engaged are by reason of the prsent rebellion now disabled to satisfie the depont., and the rest of them as the depont. hath credibly heard and believeth are now out in action of rebellion. Soe that his whole prsent. losse by this rebellion cometh to i550^{li}. 6s. 8d.

Jur: 23 ffebr., 1641.

WILL HITCHCOCK.

HEN. BRERETON.

WILLIAM VEYSEY.

Fol. 10. I, WILLIAM WSSHER, Rector of Killencoole in the Cowntie of Lowth, and in the baroni of Dundalk, being duly sworne, have lost by this rebellion, and by these parties following these severall things :

Item—In monies lost and due, two hundred and eleven pounds.

Item—In plate, a hundred pounds worth.

Item—In corne in my haggarde, a hundred pounds worth.

Item—Lost a hundred pounds a year.

Item—Lost in books, fifteen pounds worth.

Item—In linnens and howsehold stuffe, fiftie pounds worth.

Item—In cows and heifers, fiftie pownds worth.

Item—In apparell of my owne and my wife's, fortie pounds worth.

My plate (illegible), some of my cows and two geldings being taken by Sr. Phellemie ó Neile out of the baronie of [the upper] Dungannon.

The rest of my things being taken by Collo MacBrian mac Maughon the goods being in the custodie of one Patrick Gernon, Esqr., and John Babe, gentillman, both the sayde men engaging themselves for my goods, these men residing in the Countie of Lowth and in the Baronie of Dundalk.

Jurat: 4th Martii, 1641.

JOHN STERNE.

WILL. USSHER.

WILLIAM HITCHCOCK.

Fol. II. ROBT. RAYNER, late of Ardee (sic) in the Countie of Lowth, gent., being duely sworne, deposeth as followeth:

That [since the beginning of the prsent rebellion vizt:] about the feaste of all saintes last, 1641, this deponent with his wife, children and famalye were by reason of the said Insurrection inforct to flie for their lives from Ardee aforesaid to the citie of Dublin, otherwise they had been mercilessly mordered by the Rebels [as he is verily persuadid]. But further the Rebels did [deprive] robb and dispoil him of in household stuffe, goods and cattell taken by John Dowdall fitz Luke [of Atherdee aforesd., gent.] his landlord, and his confederats now in action of Rebellion

	li.	s.	d.
	0050	00	00

[And the deponent's] losse by the Rebels who stand indebted to this deponent by severall bonds and bills redie to be presented

	0802	00	00
--	------	----	----

[And is prswaded he shall lose] monies which were due likewise by bills and bonds whom the Rebels have disabled to satisfie, Robd. and spoyled, Amounting unto

	1209	10	00
--	------	----	----

[And arrears of] Rent hindered by the Rebels

	0170	00	00
--	------	----	----

Leases [reading here almost illegible]

	defaced.
--	----------

Lastly, dampnified by his inforced Removalls and flyings from his habitations

	0020	00	00
--	------	----	----

Jur: 30 Martij., 1642.

Sma. totallis

	2402	00	00
--	------	----	----

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

JOH. WATSON.

WILLIAM HITCHCOCKE.

Fol. 12. GEORG GREGORY of Sheepgrange in the County of Lowth, gent., sworne and examined deposeth and saith:

That he the deponent since the beginning of the present rebellion in this kingdom and by meanes thereof hath beene and is expelled from, deprived, or otherwise dispoyled of his goodes chattels of the value hereafter menconed vizt.: corn in the hagarid worth clxli., his goodes taken away at Sheepgrang aforsd. and his howses there and att Mell burned and wasted, worth 310li., cattle and horses worth cxlli., Rentes due in the parrish of More Church, Sheepgrang and Mell, amounting to cxxviii. In debts owing unto him by John Hanley* of Marlestown in the Countie of Lowth who is now in Rebellion, 40li. Another debt due unto him by Mr. John ftinglasse of Portraine in the Countie of Dublin, Esq., the some of xxiii., he being also in Rebellion. Soe as his whole losse by meane of the Rebellion amounteth to the sume of Eight hundreth poundes ster. at the least [value, besides the future profits of his landes, untill a peace be settled . . .] . . . And further saith that (as this deponent hath been credibly informed) Chr'opher Barnewell of Rahascott, Collonell, now a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin, gave a warrant for taking foure reekes of this deponent's corne, to his owne son, and hath beene credibly told, his sonn took his corne away accordingly . . . And that Willm. Moore of Deane Rath

in the County of Lowth, gent., a Rebell tooke away a reeke of corne and a reeke of hay of this deponent's from Sheepgrang aforesd. And that one Barnewell of Rossetown in the Countie of Meath, Esqr., who is in rebellion had a greate parte of this deponent's goodes. And further sayeth that the Regiment or souldiers of Collo McBrian McMaghan to ye number of 1000 at the last as this depont. is credibly informed rebelliously tooke away this depents cowes and horses and were in garrison in this depont's town called Sheepe grange aforesd. for the space for tenn weekes together and burned as many of his this depont's howses and defaced and spoiled the rest.

Jur: 8 Januy, 1642.

HEN. BRERETON.

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

GEORGE GREGORY.

Fol. 14. CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON of Cannonton in the County of Lowth, gentleman, made faith before us, the eight and twentieth day of March Anno R. Caroli xviii Anno Dni 1642, that since the beginning of the late Rebellion, in the Kingdom of Ireland he hath lost at severall tymes in goods, cattell, chattells the particulars following :

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imprimis in corne and hay to the vullue of	300	0	0
Item—Four score English cowes, at 3 <i>li.</i> apiece	240	0	0
Item—Ten young heyfers	010	0	0
Item—xiiii horses, mares and geldings or naggs, at 3 <i>li.</i> apeece ..	072	0	0
Item—Tenn swyne	002	0	0
Item—Twenty sheepe	003	0	0
Item in household stuffe to the vullue of	010	0	0
Item—A barque first seized on by the Rebells and after burnt by the Captaine of the frigot, cost but little before	045	0	0
Item in Rents in the County of Armagh out of the lands of Killmore and neare Blackwater, 120 <i>li.</i> per annm.	360	0	0
Item [in 3 years owing to] by the Lease of Canontown where he dwelt which was proffered him, but he refused, even a little before	100	0	0
Item in money by bill and for rent from John Stanley, Alderman of Tredath, who is in rebellion	061	0	0
In toto	1203	0	0

All which goods that were so taken away (as he hath byn credibly informed) were carried Northwards by the Rebells sent by Sr. Phelmy ô Neale into the County of Lowth, but ye names of them he cannot declare.

Jurat: 28 Martii, 1642.

JOHN STERNE.

HEN. BRERETON.

WILL. HITCHCOCKE.

CHR. HAMPTON.

Fol. 15. THURSTAN MAWDESLEY, late Parish Clark of Carlingford in the County of Lowth sworne and examined saith :

That on or about the xxv of October when the Rebellion began, Hee was deprived, robbed or otherwise dispoyled of his meanes goods and chattells of the value of twentie-eight pownds ster., and he is like to be deprived of and loose the profits of his said place or Clarkship worth 22*li.* per an. untill a peace be established By and by the meanes of John White of Marget Oge Grang in the same Countie an ancient Rebell and a notable theefe and his companie of notorious Rebells : whoe alsoe

stript this depont and his wife and one child of all clothes and turned them out naked and would have murdered the depont. (as he is verily prswaded) had he not been rescued by Mr. Olivr. Stanley.

Jur: 27 febr., 1642.

EDW. PIGOTT.

WILL. ALDRICH.

THURSTAN MAWDESLEY.

Fol. 16. RICHARD MAUDESLEY, Clarke, minister of God's Word at Dromiskin, in the County of Lowth, sworne and examined deposeeth and saith :

That since the beginning of the present Rebellion and by meanes thereof, Hee was deprived, robbed or otherwise dispoyled of his meanes, goods and chattells, consisting of Bookes, Cattle, apprall, Debts [church meanes] and other things amounting in all to the summ of one hundreth forty seven pounds ster., And he is like to be deprived of and loose the future proffitts of his church meanes wch. before the Rebellion was worth unto him fforty six powndes thirteen shillings, fowre pence, untill a peace be established. And further saith that the pties. that Robbed and deprived him of his said goodes were absolute Rebels and the souldiers complices or followers of Coll McBrian McMaghan of the Countie of Monaghan Captn. of Rebels: whose names he knoweth not. And further saith : that the pties. that owe him the debts above menconed are Robbed and dispoyled prsons, and such as thereby are disabled to satisfy him.

Jur : ix Martii, 1642.

JOH. WATSON.

EDW. PIGOTT.

RICH. MAWDESLEY.

Fol. 17. ROBERT OSBORNE, Cleark, Rector of Clonkeane, in the Countie of Lowth, sworne and examined, deposeeth and saith :

That since the beginning of the present Rebellion and by meanes [thereof] he this depont hath beene and still is expelled, deprived, robbed or otherwise dispoyled of the possession, rents, and proffitts of his Rectorie and other meanes, farmes which when the Rebellion began were worth 28*li.* per annm. and that he is like to be deprived of and loose the future proffitts thereof untill a peace be settled, and of cattle and horses worth 44*li.* of household goodes, plate, ready money, corne and hay worth xxv*li.* Debts due by [or by the meanes of] such as are in absolute Rebellion amounting cccix*li.* sterlinge. Vizt. by ffrancis Wise of Newtowne in the Countie of Waterford, Esqre., 40*li.*, by William More of Barnmeath in the County of Lowth and Owen McBrien McMaghan of [blank] in the Countie of Monaghan ccxxv*li.* And by John Taafe of Braganstowne in the County of Lowth, Esqre., iiij*li.* viijs., and Patrick Taaffe of Storminstowne in the County of Louth, gent., and Lawrence his sonne 40*li.* All wch. prsons are [or lately were] actual and knowne Rebels and carryed Arms against his Maty. and his loyall subjects.

And further saith that the pties. Rebels that soe deprived and dispoyled him this dept. are theis that follow vizt., Robert Taafe of Cowkstowne, in the Cowntie of Lowth, Esq., Lawrence Taafe, his brother, James Taafe of Atherdee in the same County their kinsman, and about 60 more their complices souldiers or partakers whose names he cannot expresse, and by John ffzgarraird of ffarahan in the County of Waterford, gent., and James ffennell a Captn. of Rebels in the same County, gent., as this depont is credibly informed.

And further saith that about 6 or 7 weekes before the Rebellion there were 100 souldiers of irish, or therabouts, that came to Atherdee in the Cowntie of Lowth: but what the Captaines names is that brought them thither he cannot tell; But it

was reported they were to goe for Spaine. But afterwards one Mathew Pentheny of the same towne told this depont that he thought they were for some other purpose. And that one Garrett Cooley, then portriff or governor of that towne billeted these souldiers in that towne, in divers howses, in such sort as is usuall for the King's souldiers, and carried some of the officers to his owne howse and gave them entertainment. And this depont being in company wth the sd. Garrett Cooley and one of his son-in-law's, not long before the said souldiers came to Atherdee, they all discoursed about some moneys they owed this depont for tythes, And the said Garrett Cooley after some expressions of greef made that any moneys shold be paid for tythes expressed himself in an Irish Ryme to this purpose, That severall persons should come, and amongst them Owen Roe O Neile who would thrust out the black divells and then the tythes should be their owne. And the said son-in-law to the sd. Garrett desired this depont to give tyme for payment of the money wch. he owed to this depont untill Xmas. But the said Garrett then turned back and laughed upon his son-in-law [saying], that if he could gett time untill all hollantide it was sufficient, or to that effect, wch. allhollantide was about the beginning of the Rebellion and this depont is verely prswaded the said Garrett when he spoke these words had notice when the Rebellion would begin.

Jur: 13 December, 1642.

JOH. WATSON.

ROBERT OSBORNE.

WILL. ALDRICH.

EDW. PIGOTT.

Fol. 18. THE Examination of Gerrard Colley, taken the 2nd daie of May, 1642, before mee (Sir Robert Meredith) Chancelour of His Maties. Court of Exchequer by direction of the Right Honorable the Lordes Justices and Councell.

Who being sworne and examined saith, that there beeing an order made by the Commanders of the Cowntie of Lowth [amongst the Rebels] that every ffortie acres (being the sixt part of a Plough Land) wthin the said Countie, should send forth one souldier. And the examt. having floure score acres, beeing sent unto for the two souldiers [allotted for his share] wrote a Letter unto the Lord of Lowth, whereby hee acquainted his Lop. that for the furtherance of the holie cause then in hand, hee had sent his two souldiers; and further then this he did nothing in this present Rebellion.

And this examt. further saith that he heard Collogh McBrian and Patrick McLaughlin McMahowne saie that this buisness (meaning the present Rebellion) was first contrived in England and that wth. him and the rest of the Northern Rebels, most of the Nobillitie and great ones of the Kingdom joyned, and that their handes could be produced to that purpose, And alsoe saith that the English about his this Examt's. dwelling were [for the most part] robbed and rifled by the neighbours and inhabitants of the said Countie of Lowth.

And lastlie this Examt. saith that when he wrote the Letter abovementioned, hee this Examt. was in feare of his life and in danger of the said Northern Rebels.

ROB: MEREDITH.

GERRARDE COLLEY.

Fol. 20. CHRISTOPHER BARNEWELL of Rathesker, sworne and examined sayeth, that about Hollontide last, Coll. McBryan McMahowne came into the Cowntie of Lowthe, and that his the sayd Colloes comeinge and by his direction there was a generall meetinge of all the freeholders and gentlemen of the sayd Countie on the Hill of Tullogh Esker. At wch. meeting it was declared by the sayd Collo that most of the Nobillitie and gentry of the Kingdome was privie to the present Rebellion; and there at that meetinge all the gentrie and freeholders of the sayd Cowntie of Lowth agreed to joyne wth. the sayd Coll. and for ye promotion of the

business they then agreed to meet at the foresayd place aboute three dayes after and every man was by appointment to bringe them all the power he could make, wch. accordingly [for the most] was done.

And at the said second meetinge there were officers and captaynes appointed by the consent and agreemt. of the whole countie. The examinat was appointed Collonell, Bartholomew St. Lawrence of Carrstowne Lieutenant Collonell; William Warren of Casstelstown, seriant-maior; Stephen Dowdall of Killellie, Captayne; Plunket of Bewley, Captayne; Stephen Clinton of Porte, John Varden of Clonmoore, John Babe of Darver, Walter Whyte of ———, Patterick Garland of the Walter, Henry Garnan of Myletowne, John Bellew of Willestowne, John Stanley of Marleystown.

ROB. MEREDITH.

[No date. Written in a wretched scrawl hardly legible. Some of the names difficult to fix with certainty.]

Fol. 22. THE examination of William Moore of Barmeath, in the Countie of Lowth, gent., taken the 5th day of Julie, 1642 :

Who being sworne and Examined saith, that the first of the gentlemen of the Countie of Lowth who declared themselves to bee Actors in this present Rebellion were Charles Dowdall of Castletowne Coolelie (sic), John Babe of Darver, Michael Garland of Coolestowne, Lawrence Taaffe of the Boolies, and Christopher Bellew of Corkareagh. And this examt. saith that sone after the sittinge of the Parliament att Dublin about Allhallontide last past, John Bellew of Willistowne coming from the said Parliament. Hee the said John Bellew began to bestir himself and to raise forces to joyne likewise in the said Rebellion. By whose example and labour others of the said countie did also joyne. And further saith, that soone after there was a Gennerrall meeting of all the gentlemen of the said Countie on the Hill of Tullagh hosker; where alsoe were present Collogh McBrian McMahowne, Roger Moore, Collonell Hugh Birne, Collonell Tirlagh Oge o Neile, and severall others of the Northern Rebels. Att wch. meeting the Lord of Lowth was appointed Collonell [Generall] of all the forces to bee raised in the Countie of Lowth and in case his Lop. refused the same Sr Christopher Bellew, and upon his refusall then Mr. Mr. Christopher Barnewall of Rath hesker, who accepted the same employment of Collonell-Generall. Att wch. meeting alsoe sundrie of the gentlemen of the said Countie of Lowth were appointed for Captains, as namelie, Patrick Dardise of the Grange in Cooley, Patrick Weston of Dundalke, Patrick Bellew of Verdenstowne, John White of Ballurgan, Patrick Garland of Killingcoole, Henry Garland of Mil-towne, John Babe of Darver, Patrick Garland of Garlandstown, Patrick Garland of Maine, who was afterwards Quarter Mr., Peeter Clinton of Dowdestown the Lawyer, Two sonnes of Taaffe of Cookestowne and Lawrence Taaffe of the same, Thomas Cappock of Ardee, Patrick Clinton of Drumcashell, Roger Garland of Stabannon, James Clinton of Clintowne (sic), John Hadsor of Cappock, John Bellew of Willestown, Stephen Clinton of Port, John Verden of Clonmore, Stephen Dowdall of Killalie, John Taaffe of Braganstowne, Christopher St. Lawrence of Cruicestowne, William Moore of Barmeath, Patrick Taaffe Aclare, sonne unto Stephen Taaffe of the same.

(Here the document ends abruptly and without signature. It is endorsed in the usual form, with the addition of all the names mentioned within and some others : John Dromgoole, Rowland Stanley, John Plunkett, Chr. White, Wm. Warren. A "slip" must be missing.)

(To be continued.)

THOMAS GOGARTY.

Δ λεανναιν περρεc na puaó,
 Δ mliro mórda na tpmom-rluaš,
 Ir áipio-éefim óifbre buó oú, (? oual).
 Δ šnuir aobda šan mii-éliú.

Τάτο έιςρί ir ollamain épíce páil
 Oo oo molaó uile o' don-lám,
 Δέτ ní heol óóib nó óam
 Tpmam oo épíéíšte o'áipeam.

ní hé an tígeamap buó cuíbe óuit,
 Cia šo éfuil an éefim rin oipóeire,
 Š oo méir Δ šníómia meaptau neac,
 Ir táto oo šníómia oipeamháac.

Ir ríb fear ionaio an míoš šo pém,
 Oam oual pláiceap ir áipio áipio éefim;
 Ní mó ir céile oo'n loó an lac,
 Nó óaóibre péile ášur oíneac.

Puair ríb molaó ir cliú i šcéim,
 Oo oo éir onóir ášur caíréim;
 Óéir h-aimm šo h-íomao oíne
 Na éuínne ap oo móir-šníómia.

Oo flíoéet šo mba raošalac Δ máipeap,
 map oíšpí oíleap' oo'n tígeamap,
 Peadó ríuólar uirge i rípoóuib,
 Nó párap fear ap miiín-tulóuib.

The above Irish poem with English translation is taken from an Irish MS. in the library of Lord Rossmore at Monaghan. His lordship kindly allowed me to copy it. In Eoin MacNeill's Catalogue of the Rossmore Irish MSS. ("Gaelic Journal," April, 1902, Vol. XII.) this MS. is numbered XII, and its contents are given.

This poem occurs in a tract of twelve pages inserted in the middle of the MS. It is written in a clear, large, beautiful hand, and from a comparison with the handwriting of other pieces in the MS. I came to the conclusion that the scribe was Maurice O Gorman. I had even a suspicion that Maurice was the author of the poem. This was confirmed by a note from Seumas Ó Ceallaigh, M.D., to the effect that this poem occurs in a British Museum MS. (No. 168), where it is entitled "A Welcome to the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Maurice O Gorman, and in his hand." Neither the Irish nor English, I should remark, has a title in the Rossmore MS.

It appears from Walker's "Memoirs of the Irish Bards" (published 1786) that O Gorman was a professor of Irish in Dublin in the closing years of the eighteenth century, and that he was constantly made use of by Walker and others. In Charles O Connor's "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*" (1814-1826) there is a letter (page 10, vol. iii.) from the Chevalier O Gorman, an Irish gentleman on the Continent, to O Connor, which throws some light on Maurice O Gorman and his character. The letter is written from Dublin, January 10th, 1781, and says, among other things—"I have seen O Gorman this morning. I find he has copied but the first volume of the IV. Masters. I expected he would not only have copied the second, but also the Annals of Connacht, both your property. If Gorman's copy of the first volume of the IV. Masters still remains in your hands in Belanagare you would confer the greatest obligation on all your nation abroad (on the Continent), and particularly on your humble servant, to translate on the reverse page at your leisure hours these Annals into English. They would thereby remain an everlasting monument for the old natives in foreign countries, and would perpetuate your patriotism to the latest posterity. Gorman, though never so faithful a scribe, is a bad translator for obvious reasons." The letter does not state the reasons. However, the translation of the "Welcome" given above is tolerably good English if done by O Gorman himself.

Unfortunately for Townsend, as well as for O Gorman, the character of the former as preserved by historians does not at all correspond with the picture presented here. Poor O Gorman may have hoped for some recognition of his Irish learning from Townsend, and so his fulsome flattery may have been inspired with a hope of favours to come. Otherwise it is unthinkable

Thou, beloved and adored by the worthy,
 Thou mighty chief of the numerous hosts,
 A high dignity is justly thine—
 O winning countenance that none can
 [reprehend.

The Learned and the Bards of Ireland
 In thy praise are all unanimous:
 Yet knowledge is wanting to them and me
 Even a third part of thy perfections to
 [number.

A Lord Viscount is not correspondent to thee,
 Though that be an exalted dignity;
 According to his works is the eminence of
 each man,
 And thy works are of the highest rank.

Thou art the king's vicegerent in full power—
 Due to thee is rule and high station:
 Not more congenial to the lake is the duck,
 Than to thy heart, hospitality and liberality.

In strange nations you gained applause,
 To thy country honour and renown;
 Thy name and noble actions
 Will remain as a monument to posterity.

To posterity and old age may thy offspring
 endure,
 As genuine heirs to thy lordship,
 While water pours through the streams,
 Or grass springeth on the beauteous hillocks.

that a Gael of the Gaels, such as O Gorman was, should have lauded so highly an Englishman who fought against his countrymen at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and who helped to quench the last hope of the Stuarts at Culloden.

Townsend developed his worst traits of character after coming to Dublin and O Gorman's hopes must have been sadly disappointed.

W. E. H. Lecky says of Townsend in his *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*:—"His antecedents were wholly military. He had served at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden and at the Siege of Quebec. He became a Commander-in-chief upon the death of Wolfe; but his conduct on this occasion had not raised his fame. He was by no means an unamiable man, he was brave, honest and frank, popular in his manners, witty, convivial, and with a great turn for caricature, violent and capricious in his temper and exceedingly destitute of tact, dignity and decorum. He drank hard and he was accused of low vices and a great love of low companions. His military knowledge was of much use in some parts of the Irish government; but he was totally inexperienced in civil administration. He made many mistakes from want of this knowledge and acted with a total want of necessary diplomacy. . . . His temper had grown savage by opposition, and he cast every vestige of decorum to the winds, constantly disappearing from public life to low haunts of dissipation, ridiculing all parties when at his or their table. He scattered broadcast satirical ballads on friends and foes, and on one occasion interrupted the sitting of the Privy Council by introducing two beagles, whom he had christened Progress and Prorogation.

"He continued his dissipated habits up to the last. When his successor arrived at the Castle he found him drinking and playing cards at three o'clock in the morning."

And in the *Dict. of Nat. Biography* his career is epitomised as follows:—

"TOWNSEND, GEORGE, 4th Viscount and 1st Marquis Townsend (1724-1807), son of Charles Townsend, 3rd Viscount Townsend; M.A. St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1749; Captain 7th dragoons; joined Duke of Cumberland's army abroad; fought at Culloden, 1746, and Lanfield 1747; was appointed aide-de-camp; lieutenant-col. 1st foot guards, 1748, but retired owing to difference with Duke of Cumberland, 1750; supposed to have inspired pamphlet severely criticising the Duke's military capacity; brought in Militia Bill, 1757; created enemies by his caricatures; on retirement of Cumberland made colonel and aide-de-camp to George II; brigadier-general under Wolfe in Quebec expedition, 1759; accused of ingratitude towards Wolfe, and his conduct severely criticised in 'A Letter to an Hon. Brigadier-General,' 1760; privy councillor 1761; lieutenant-general of the ordnance, 1763; became 4th Viscount Townsend 1764, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1767; resided there and endeavoured to break down the government by 'undertakers,' promised restriction of pension list, *habeas corpus* and other boons, but met with great opposition, 1768; granted new peerages, places and pensions; obtained prorogation by flagrant corruption and lowered his office; took to dissipated habits; recalled 1772; re-appointed master-general of the ordnance; created marquis, 1786; lord-lieutenant of Norfolk, 1792; field-marshal, 1796."

Townsend Street in Dublin is probably named after him.

The date of the poem is evidently about 1767. In the British Museum copy there is an extra verse, which I have been unable to get.

Ἐνρί ua μαιρησάρα



Drogheda Trade and Customs, 1683.

THE following is the earliest detailed account in the Record Office, Dublin, of the imports and exports and customs revenue of Drogheda.

Customs duties on goods entering and leaving the Country were of course levied for centuries before, but although tolls on goods brought into town were a very ancient source of borough income an excise on articles consumed at home was imposed for the first time as a national tax by the Long Parliament in England in 1643. On the restoration of Charles II Acts were passed in the English and Irish Parliaments which systematised the rates of these two chief branches of taxation, and included a Book of Rates or list of standard values for all goods on which the percentage of duty was to be calculated. The collection of these duties and of the Crown rents and other taxes was set to "farmers of the revenue," who seem to have merely given a return of the total sums of their lodgements. This method was abandoned a few years before the date of the following customs list, and Commissioners of Revenue were appointed to collect the taxes directly for the Crown by local officials. The change was made in England in 1671 for customs and in 1683 for excise (Dowell, *History of Taxation*). It is likely that it was introduced into Ireland about the same time.

The latest account of the farmed revenue that I have seen in the Record Office is that of 1673. "An account of one year's Rent due to his Majesty from John Foorth, Esq. (Alderman of the City of London) and partners, farmers of his Majesty's Revenues in Ireland, ending 25 March, 1673: Charge for one year's Quit Rents and other rents, hearth Money and lycenses, &c., £91,500; For one year's rent from Inland Excise and ale lycenses £53,000:—£145,000." Discharge side contains: "Cash lent to the King, £70,000; interest hereon at 10%." There is no mention of customs among the sources of income in this account, so their collection may have been already put in the hands of collectors.

The earliest return, however, that I find under the new system is that given below, beginning July, 1683. The series is not complete from that year onward nor are there returns from all the collection districts, but probably enough remained to enable a careful student to study the trade of the country.

This quarter's return of the imports and exports of Drogheda, from 1st July to 30th September, 1683, is contained in a folio account of 16 pages, of which the first half are given in this number. The penmanship is very clear and accurate.

It will be noted that in some cases the importer was himself owner of the ship, and that a great many of the trade names of articles of hardware and drapery now in use are at least as ancient as this date.

Tobacco grown in the English Plantations got a bounty in a reduction of the value for duty, and the wines of certain countries were favoured in accordance with treaties. Excise for consumption was charged on articles which had already paid customs for import; but I cannot yet learn the meaning of a value being assigned some articles for this tax at variance with that on which customs were charged.

This transcript was made for the JOURNAL by Mr. Daniel Lynch, of Dundrum, Co. Dublin, formerly of Philipstown, Dunleer. His work is absolutely accurate and complete. The original spelling has been in all cases preserved.

Mr. after second name means Master [of the vessel]. Erwin is evidently Irvine in Ayrshire, and Drunton Drontheim.

J. T. DOLAN.

No.	Inwards.	July the 2nd, 1683.
1	July	2
Christo Peppard Fitz Ignatius, Mercht.		Out of ye Phœnix of Liverpool, John Sarsbrick, Mr., from St. Malloes : Three tunns of French Wyne, not ulledg'd. 50 p. ct. allowed out of ye Custs. & Exc. for leakage ; soc the Nine hundred Bushells of Salt Sixty gallons of Province Oyle
2		
Christo. Peppard Fitz Ignatius, Mercht.		4 Out of ye Phœnix aforesaid, from St. Malloes : One hundred sixty eight Bushells of Salt .. One hundred & eighty Rheams of ordinary Roane Paper Twelve hundred eighty Ells. of narrow Normandy Canvas Sixty Hatts Forty peeces of Kentings, val. .. Twelve pound of dried Sweetmeates, val. .. Four small potts of Preserved ditto, val. ..
3		
John Nicholson Mercht.		5 Out of ye Phœnix of Workington, John Nicholson, Mr., from Milford—Forty tunnes of Coales ..
4		
Tho. Boulton, Mercht.		9 Out of ye Speedwell of Carrickfergus, Tho. Boulton, Mr., from Erwin—Twenty tunnes of Coales ..
5		
Adam Lorimer, Mercht.		10 Out of ye Providence of Erwin, Adam Lorimer, Mr., from thence—16 tunnes of Coales
6		
Andr. Moore, Mercht.		11 Out of ye store, which came out of ye Eagle of Liverpool, Rich. Fleetwood, Mr., from thence : 14 doz. Thousand of Pinns
7		
Wm. Orr, Mercht.		13 Out of ye Marran of Drogheda, Wm. Orr, Mr., from Milford—20 tunnes of Coales
8		
Luke Conly, Mercht.		13 Out of ye Prospect of Whitehaven, Richd. Lamplugh, Mr., from Drunton—4000 Norway Deales ..
9		
Thos. Percivall, Mercht.		14 Out of ye Three Brothers of Drogheda, John Parke, Mr., from Liverpool—320 bushells Salt
10		
John Sinnott, Mercht.		14 Out of ye Mary of Wexford, John Sinnott, Mr., from Milford—18 tunnes of Coales

Value.	Customs.	Customs of Wine.	Value.	Excise.	Excise of Wine.
		9 9 0			18 18 0
45 0 0			225 0 0		
13 0 0			8 0 0		
58 0 0	2 18 0		233 0 0	11 13 0	
13 C.	0 19 4				
8 8 0			42 0 0		
40 10 0			40 10 0		
82 6 8			82 6 8		
60 0 0			60 0 0		
20 0 0			20 0 0		
1 16 0			1 16 0		
1 4 0			1 4 0		
214 4 8	10 14 3		247 16 8	12 7 10	
13 C.	3 11 5				
13 6 8	0 13 4		13 6 8	0 13 4	
6 13 4	0 6 8		6 13 4	0 6 8	
13 C.	0 2 3				
5 6 8	0 5 4		5 6 8		
13 C.	0 1 9			0 5 4	
14 0 0	0 14 0		6 6 0	0 6 4	
6 13 4	0 6 8		6 13 4	0 6 8	
160 0 0	8 0 0		160 0 0	8 0 0	
13 C.	2 13 4				
16 0 0	0 16 0		80 0 0	4 0 0	
6 0 0	0 6 0		6 0 0	0 6 0	
5%	32 8 4				
	1 12 5				

No.

11		July 16	Out of ye Diamond of Liverpool, Christopher Fleetwood, Mr., from thence—			
Christ. Fleetwood, Mercht.			37 tunnes of Coales	..	..	..
			2 loade of course Earthen Muggs, val.	..	..	..
			14 doz. Sythe Stones, val.	..	..	..
			2 pair of Silk Stockings	..	..	..
			1 Silk Waistcoate, val.	..	..	..
			1 pair of Sleeves and Ruffles, a Cornett Pinnow and two hoods, all of Gaws, val.	..	..	..
			3lb. of Green Ginger	..	..	..
			A small pcle. of Apothecary ware compound, val.	..	..	..
12						
Thos. Percivall, Mercht.	16		Out of ye Three Brothers aforesaid from Liverpool—			
			120 bush Salt	..	..	..
			More 24 bush. Salt	..	..	..
			Half a load of black earthen Muggs, val.	..	..	..
			2 crates of earthen drinking Cupps, val.	..	..	..
13						
Luke Conly., Mercht.	16		Out of ye Providence of Livp., Sam Morcor (?), Mr., from thence—			
			140 bush. Salt	..	..	..
			1 load of black earthen Muggs	..	..	..
			6 doz. Sythe Stones	..	..	..
14						
And. Hutcheson, Mercht.	17		Out of ye William of Belfast, A. Hutcheson, Mr., from Milford—38 tunnes Coales	..	..	..
15						
James Bird, Mercht.	17		Out of ye Diamond from Liverpool—14doz. Sythe Stones			
16						
Luke Conly, Mercht.	18		Out of ye Providence aforesaid from Liverpool—			
			59 bush. Salt	..	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.
	12 6 8 5 0 0 0 14 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 <hr/> 25 14 8		12 6 8 5 0 0 0 14 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 16 0 <hr/> 28 16 8	
5 pct.	1 5 9 0 1 3 6 0 0 1 4 0 1 5 0 1 12 0 <hr/> 10 1 0	1 4 6		1 8 10
5 pct.	0 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 6 22 10 0 2 10 0 0 6 0 <hr/> 25 6 0	0 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0 6 0 0 1 5 0 1 12 0 <hr/> 38 17 0	1 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
5%	1 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1 3 12 13 4 <hr/> 0 12 8 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 14 0 2 19 0 <hr/> 0 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 10 0 2 10 0 0 6 0 <hr/> 115 6 0	5 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5%			12 13 4	0 12 8
			0 14 0	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			14 15 0	0 14 9

No.

17	July 19	Out of ye Diamond from Liverpool—			
James Stennons, Mercht.		8 pr. Bellows	..	..	..
		30 small hanging Locks	..	..	..
		1 doz. of Chissels for joyners	..	..	..
		10 Aulgers, English, val.	..	..	..
		1 doz. Carving Tooles	..	..	..
		1 doz. Fyles	..	..	..
		4 bundle Bitts	..	..	..
		2 prs. Taylor's Sheares	..	..	..
		150 Aule Blades	..	..	..
		9 Dicker of cours. Knives	..	..	..
		2 doz. pr. of new Wooll Cards	..	..	..
		1 bundle Brown Paper	..	..	..
		22 lb. Rise	..	..	..
		17 lb. Pepper	..	..	..
		One hundred and one suttel pound of Tobacco, Eng.			
		Plan.	..	..	..
		One hundreth wt. of Currans	..	..	..
		121 lb. wt. white Sugar, Eng. Plan.	..	..	..
		$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. wt. Loaf do.	..	..	..
		32 Ells Isingham Linnen Cloth	..	..	..
		2 pieces Salesia Lawnes	..	..	..
		3 doz. 1000 of Pinns	..	..	..
		1 greate gross and half of Silk Buttons	..	..	..
		50 Thimbels	..	..	..
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Wrought Inckle	..	..	..
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Mase	..	..	..
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cinnamon	..	..	..
		1 lb. Cloves	..	..	..
		1 lb. Nutmegs	..	..	..
		One pound of throwe dyed Silk	..	..	..
		3 Velvet Maskes	..	..	..
		One pound of Silk manufacture	..	..	..
		2 ozs. Saffron	..	..	..
		10 yds. unwattrd Chamletts	..	..	..
		35 yds. old Drapery	..	..	..
		21 yds. new Drapery	..	..	..
		2 doz. Stock Locks	..	..	..
		4 doz. small Gimlets	..	..	..
		1 doz. small Hammers	..	..	..
		1 doz. course Curry Combs	..	..	..
		18 Box Locks	..	..	..
		3 doz. and 3 horse Locks	..	..	..
		2 doz. Cupboard Locks	..	..	..
		2 Spring Locks	..	..	..
		3 doz. course Snaffles	..	..	..
		1 doz. Iron Screw Tapps	..	..	..
		2 doz. Mane Combs	..	..	..
		1 doz. coarse Stirrup Irons	..	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.	
	0 16 0		0 16 0		
	0 6 3		0 4 2		
	0 4 0		0 4 0		
	0 0 9		0 0 9		
	0 1 8		0 1 8		
	0 1 8		0 0 8		
	0 3 4		0 3 4		
	0 2 8		0 2 8		
	0 1 3		0 1 3		
	1 7 0		1 7 0		
	1 0 0		1 0 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 4 11		0 5 3		
	1 14 0		1 14 0		
	12 12 6		8 8 4		
	4 0 0		4 0 0		
	5 18 9		5 18 9		
	4 10 0		5 5 0		
	5 12 0		5 6 8		
	1 0 0		1 0 0		
	3 0 0		1 7 0		
	1 10 0		4 10 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 5 0		0 5 8		
	0 7 6		0 7 6		
	0 3 4		0 1 6		
	0 8 0		0 8 0		
	0 6 0		0 6 0		
	2 10 0		2 10 0		
	0 15 0		0 6 0		
	2 10 0		5 0 0		
	0 3 9		0 3 9		
	1 10 0		1 10 0		
	17 10 0		0 0 0		
	3 10 0		0 0 0		
	1 8 0		1 8 0		
	0 8 0		0 8 0		
	0 4 0		0 4 0		
	0 10 0		0 10 0		
	0 4 6		0 4 6		
	1 12 6		1 12 6		
	0 8 0		0 8 0		
	0 5 0		0 5 0		
	0 9 0		0 9 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 2 0		0 2 0		
	0 4 0		0 4 0		

No.

17 (<i>continued</i>)	July 19	1 doz. ditto (Course Stirrup Irons) with swivels	..	..
James Stennons,		2 prs. women's Stirrup Irons	..	..
Mercht.		6 Trowells	..	..
		6 Box Smoothing Irons with 2 stands	..	..
		3 doz. Steel Spurs	..	..
		18 pr. Duftaile Hinges	..	..
		3 doz. pr. Spur Rowells	..	..
		6 Iron Tobacco Boxes	..	..
		2 doz. pr. Iron Shoe Buckles	..	..
		2 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. Shot	..	..
		1 doz. Horse Collars	..	..
		4 doz. Bridle Reins	..	..
		1 small grose course girt Web	..	..
		1 small gross Thread Laces	..	..
		2 great gross of coate gimp Buttons	..	..
		1 doz. Nutmeg Graters	..	..
		4 lb. Stone Blue	..	..
		2 pkts. of Pinns	..	..
		6 bottom for ?	..	..
		3 lb. Harp Wyre	..	..
		1 gaus Scarfe	..	..
		6 coarse Stomagers	..	..
		20 yds. Gause	..	..
		5 prs. women's Sleeves	..	..
		12 yds. Haire Tammy	..	..
		1 Silk Mant	..	..
		1 Crape Mant	..	..
		$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. wt. Hopps	..	..
		221 lb. wt. of old Decay'd [? Dryd] ditto [i.e., Hops]	..	..
		3 doz. Sythes	..	..
		6 Lanthorns	..	..

18
John Gilmore,
Mercht.

19	Out of the Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool—			
	1 cwt. Loaf Sugar	..	..	..
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Mase	..	..	..
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cloves	..	..	..
	3 lb. Nutmegs	..	..	..
	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Cinnamon	..	..	..
	9 doz. thousand Pins	..	..	..
	12 lb Brown Sugar Candy..	..	..	..
	2 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. White Sugar	..	..	..
	46 lb. Tobacco, Engl. Plan.	..	..	..
	$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. 23 lb. Currans	..	..	..
	21 lb. Pepper	..	..	..
	48 lb. Rise	..	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.	
	0 6 0		0 6 0		
	0 2 0		0 2 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 6 6		0 6 6		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 6 0		0 6 0		
	0 4 6		0 4 6		
	0 1 6		0 1 6		
	0 2 0		0 2 0		
	0 4 0		0 4 0		
	2 8 9		2 8 9		
	0 10 0		0 10 0		
	2 0 0		2 0 0		
	0 12 0		0 12 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	1 8 0		1 8 0		
	0 2 0		0 2 0		
	0 6 0		0 6 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 3 0		0 3 0		
	0 7 0		0 7 0		
	0 9 0		0 9 0		
	1 10 0		1 10 0		
	0 10 0		0 10 0		
	1 10 0		1 10 0		
	4 0 0		4 0 0		
	0 18 0		0 18 0		
	3 0 0		3 0 0		
	13 2 6		13 2 6		
	3 0 0		3 0 0		
	0 6 0		0 6 0		
	119 2 1		97 7 8	4 17 4½	
5%	5 19 1½				
	0 5 11	5 13 2½			
	6 0 0		7 0 0		
	1 2 6		1 2 6		
	0 12 0		0 12 0		
	0 18 0		0 18 0		
	0 8 4		0 3 9		
	9 0 0		4 5 0		
	0 17 2		0 10 9		
	14 9 3		14 9 3		
	5 15 0		3 16 3		
	3 16 6		3 16 6		
	2 2 0		2 2 0		
	0 10 9		0 11 3		

No.

18 (<i>continued</i>)	July 19	52 lb. Anniseeds	..	..	..
John Gilmore,		24 lb. Gaules	..	..	..
Mercht.		3 doz. pr. new Wooll Cards	..	..	..
		3 doz. small Hanging Locks	..	..	..
		2 doz. pr. Brasses for Buckles	..	..	..
		286 yds. new Drapery	..	..	..
		7 pieces of Callicoes	..	..	..
		4 half pieces English Fustian	..	..	..
		78 yds. old Drapery	..	..	..
		6 doz. Horne Combs	..	..	..
		4 lb. Hard Wax	..	..	..
		150 Thimbles	..	..	..
		3 lb. Whited Brown Thread	..	..	..
		1 doz. Spectacles	..	..	..
		5½ small gross Silk Buttons	..	..	..
		6 small gross Hair Buttons	..	..	..
		5 Rubbing Brushes	..	..	..
		2 lb. Wrought Inckle	..	..	..
		6½ lb. Silk manufacture	..	..	..
		1 lb. throwe dyed Silk	..	..	..
		One pound of Ivory Combs	..	..	..
		2 oz. Silk Ribbin	..	..	..
		2 lb. Stone Blue	..	..	..
		1 lb. Harp Wire	..	..	..
		1 cwt. Shot	..	..	..
		2 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. Hopps	..	..	..
		3½ doz. Bundle Reins	..	..	..
		1 Furniture	..	..	..
		One doz. Stirrup Leathers	..	..	..
		Nine Horse Collars	..	..	..
		Sixteen Stock Locks	..	..	..
		Six doz. Girth Webb	..	..	..
		1 doz. Horse Brushes	..	..	..
		1 doz. Box Locks	..	..	..
		8 doz. of Dufftail Hinges	..	..	..
		2 doz of small Gimlotts	..	..	..
		1 doz. of Horse Locks	..	..	..
		1½ doz. of course Snaffles	..	..	..
		1 doz. of Padd Locks	..	..	..
		1 doz. of White Spurs	..	..	..
		1 doz. of Mane Combs	..	..	..
		1 doz. of course Curry Combs	..	..	..
		9 yds. of Bengall	..	..	..
		2 doz. of Guilt Primmers	..	..	..
		1 doz. of Plain do.	..	..	..
		1 piece of Carrick Buckram	..	..	..
		2 small gross of Pewter Buttons	..	..	..
		1 doz. of Grammers	..	..	..
		6 doz. of Bodice Worsted Tape	..	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.
	I 7 10½		0 9 3½	
	0 4 4		0 4 4	
	I 10 0		I 10 0	
	0 7 6		0 5 0	
	0 1 8		0 1 8	
47	I 3 4		0 0 0	
	4 4 0		4 4 0	
	3 0 0		4 0 0	
39	0 0 0		0 0 0	
	0 12 0		0 12 0	
	0 13 4		0 9 4	
	0 9 0		0 9 0	
	0 5 0		0 8 4	
	0 1 8		0 1 6	
	0 9 2		I 7 6	
	0 12 0		I 4 0	
	0 0 8		0 0 8	
	I 0 0		0 6 8	
I 6	5 0		32 10 5	
	2 10 0		2 10 0	
	0 10 0		0 10 0	
	0 12 6		0 12 6	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	0 2 0		0 2 0	
	I 0 0		I 0 0	
I 4	I 2 6		I 4 I 2 6	
	I 15 0		I 15 0	
	0 4 6		0 4 6	
	0 10 0		0 10 0	
	0 7 6		0 7 6	
	0 18 4		0 18 4	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	0 4 0		0 4 0	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	I 4 0		I 4 0	
	0 4 0		0 4 0	
	0 10 0		0 10 0	
	0 4 6		0 4 6	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	0 1 0		0 1 0	
	0 10 0		0 10 0	
	0 18 0		0 18 0	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	0 2 0		0 2 0	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	0 4 0		0 4 0	
	0 10 0		0 10 0	
	0 12 0		0 12 0	

No.

18 (<i>continued</i>)	July 19	6 Head Rowles for women	..	..
John Gilmore.		10 Stomachers for do.	..	..
Mercht.		6 doz. of Thread Laces	..	..
		3 doz. of Horn Bookes	..	..
		2 small gross of cotton Tape	..	..
		7 small gross of gimp coat Buttons	..	..
		4 Hat Brushes	..	..
		48 yds. of Gause	..	..
		1 doz. of Spectacle Cases	..	..
		3 Children's Head Rowles	..	..

Thos. Sarsbright,
Mercht.

Out of the Nightingale of Liverpool, Thos. Sarsbright,
Mr., from Milford—26 tunnes of Coales ..

Margt. Coole,
Mercht.

Out of the Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool—

1 lb. 2 ozs. of Silk Ribbin	..	..
16 lbs; 9½ ozs. of Silk manufacture	..	..
7 small gross of Silk Buttons	..	..
3 pieces of Calicoes	..	..
296 yds. of new Drapery	..	..
12 yds. of broad French Normandy Canvas	..	..
18 yds. of Chamlott—half silk, half haire	..	..
5 lbs. 14 ozs. of throwe dyed Silk	..	..
86 yds. of old Drapery	..	..
12 Gause Hoods	..	..
7 Gause Pinners	..	..
2 pairs of women's Sleeves	..	..
3 Head Rowles	..	..
3 setts of gimp Fringe	..	..
4 small gross of silver Buttons	..	..
2½ doz. of frogg Loops	..	..
5 pieces of English Buckrams	..	..
120 yds. of stuff mixed with silk	..	..
3 ozs. of Silver Thread	..	..
5 yds. of Silk Shagg	..	..
3 doz. of Ear Wyres	..	..
10 ozs. of Silver Galloon and Loop Lace	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.
	0 2 0		0 2 0	
	0 15 0		0 15 0	
	0 1 6		0 1 6	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	1 4 0		1 4 0	
	0 8 2		0 8 2	
	0 2 0		0 2 0	
	2 8 0		2 8 0	
	0 1 6		0 1 6	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	<u>198 15 0½</u>		<u>122 13 11</u>	6 2 8
5%	9 18 9	9 8 10		
	0 9 11			
	8 13 4		8 13 4	0 8 8
5%	<u>0 8 8</u>			
	0 0 5	0 8 3		
	5 12 6		5 12 6	
	41 9 10½		82 19 9	
	0 11 8		1 15 0	
	1 16 0		1 16 0	
	49 6 8		0 0 0	
	1 0 0		1 0 0	
	9 0 0		9 0 0	
	14 13 9		14 13 9	
	43 0 0		0 0 0	
	3 0 0		3 0 0	
	1 8 0		1 8 0	
	0 8 0		0 8 0	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	3 12 0		3 12 0	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	3 0 0		3 0 0	
	15 0 0		15 0 0	
	0 18 0		0 18 0	
	1 10 0		1 10 0	
	0 9 0		0 9 0	
	2 5 0		2 5 0	
	<u>198 15 9½</u>		<u>149 2 0</u>	7 9 1½
5%	9 18 9	9 8 10		
	0 9 11			

No.

Robert Hardman,
Mercht.

Out of ye Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool—

2½ lbs. of Ivory Combs	..	..	..
3 lbs. of whited brown Thread	..	..	..
150 Aule Blades	..	..	..
59 dickers of course Knives	..	..	..
15 doz. thousand of Pinns	..	..	..
6 pieces of Calico	..	..	..
4 pieces of Silesia Lawnes	..	..	..
7 yards of new Drapery	..	..	..
107 lbs. weight of Deray'd [Dry'd ?] Hoppes	..	..	..
6 doz. pr. and a half of Welch Garters	..	..	..
18 pacquets of small pacquett Pinns	..	..	..
30 small gross of ordinary Thread Lases	..	..	..
2 small gross of Statup (?) Galloone	..	..	..
12 pieces of Court Muslin, two hundred yards	..	..	..
48 yards of English Buckrame	..	..	..
2 doz. of Grammers	..	..	..
1 Bible in Quarto	..	..	..
1 Book in folio	..	..	..
12 small bound Bookes	..	..	..
2 doz. Books, called the Seven Wise Masters	..	..	..

John Evers, Mercht. 20

Out of ye Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool—

1 hundred two quarters wt. of Loggwood	..	..	..
21 lbs. brown Sugar Candy	..	..	..
4 hundred two quarters of Copperas	..	..	..
15 doz. of Scissors	..	..	..
72 Thimbles	..	..	..
1 doz. thousand of Pinns	..	..	..
450 Aule Blades	..	..	..
3 lbs. of Curtaine Rings	..	..	..
3 doz. of small Hanging Locks	..	..	..
3 lbs. of whited brown Thread	..	..	..
1½ lbs. of Sister's Tread	..	..	..
1 small gross of Silk Buttons	..	..	..
2 small gross of Thread Buttons	..	..	..
1 thousand of Needles	..	..	..
11 ounces of Ivory Combs	..	..	..
8 ounces of wrought Inckle	..	..	..
1½ lbs. of Silk manufacture	..	..	..
6 Pen Knives	..	..	..
Six Razors	..	..	..
63 dicker of course Knives	..	..	..
6 Hand Saws	..	..	..
3 iron Chafindishes	..	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.	
	1 5 0		1 5 0		
	0 5 0		0 8 4		
	0 1 3		0 1 3		
	8 17 0		8 17 0		
	15 0 0		6 15 0		
	3 12 0		3 12 0		
	2 0 0		2 0 0		
	1 3 4		0 0 0		
	6 7 6		6 7 6		
	3 12 0		3 12 0		
	1 7 0		1 7 0		
	4 10 0		4 10 0		
	1 4 0		1 4 0		
	25 0 0		25 0 0		
	2 8 0		2 8 0		
	1 0 0		1 0 0		
	0 15 0		0 15 0		
	1 0 0		1 0 0		
	2 0 0		2 0 0		
	0 10 0		0 10 0		
	81 17 1		72 12 1	3 12 7	
5%	4 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	0 4 5	3 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	4 10 0		5 5 0		
	1 10 0		1 10 0		
	1 10 0		0 18 9		
	2 5 8		3 15 0		
	0 4 6		0 4 6		
	1 0 0		0 9 0		
	0 3 9		0 3 9		
	0 4 0		0 4 0		
	0 7 6		0 5 0		
	0 5 0		0 8 4		
	1 2 6		1 2 6		
	0 1 8		0 5 0		
	0 1 8		0 1 8		
	0 4 2		0 3 4		
	0 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	0 5 0		0 1 8		
	3 15 0		7 10 0		
	0 1 3		0 1 3		
	0 12 0		0 12 0		
	9 9 0		9 9 0		
	0 3 4		0 3 4		
	0 3 4		0 3 4		

No.

John Evers, Mercht. 20
(continued)

6 pair of Bellows	..	..	..
2 pair of Taylor's Sheares	..	..	..
6 Bleeding Fleames	..	..	..
20 doz. of course Drinking Glasses	..	..	..
28 lb. of Loafe Sugar, Eng. Plan.	..	..	..
2 cwt. 3 qrs. 7lbs. of Hopps	..	..	..
2 doz. of White Spurrs	..	..	..
1 doz of Heel Spurrs	..	..	..
6 iron Sscrew Tapps	..	..	..
5 doz. of Box Locks	..	..	..
2 doz. and 9 Horse Locks	..	..	..
7 pair of Sheep Sheares	..	..	..
1 doz. of Shoemaker's Knives	..	..	..
1 Horse Furniture	..	..	..
1 small grose of Cotton Tape	..	..	..
52 yards of Muslin	..	..	..
9 small gross of Thread Lases	..	..	..
24 yards of Romalls (?)	..	..	..
6 lbs. of course Brass Wyre	..	..	..
1 doz. of Sythes	..	..	..
4 Stock Locks	..	..	..
16 Curry Combs	..	..	..
4 Spring Locks	..	..	..
6 Chest Locks	..	..	..
6 pair of Iron Shoe Buckles	..	..	..
1 nest of small leather Trunks	..	..	..
12 doz. of Sythe Stones	..	..	..
20 small grose of Tobacco Pipes	..	..	..
1 load of Earthen Muggs	..	..	..

Thos. Sweeting,
Mercht.

Out of ye Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool—

56 Ells of Freeze Holland	..	..	..
2 lb. of throwe dyed Silk	..	..	..
2 pair of Women's Worsted Stockings	..	..	..
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Sister's Thread	..	..	..

Wm. Ballantine,
Mercht.

Out of ye Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool—

12 lbs. of English Fustians	..	..	..
1 doz. thousand of Pinns	..	..	..
7 doz. of Scissers	..	..	..
150 Aule Blades	..	..	..

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.
	0 12 0		0 12 0	
	0 2 8		0 2 8	
	0 1 0		0 1 0	
	2 0 0		2 0 0	
	1 10 0		1 15 0	
	16 17 6		16 17 6	
	0 6 0		0 6 0	
	0 1 0		0 1 0	
	0 1 6		0 1 6	
	0 15 0		0 15 0	
	1 7 6		1 7 6	
	0 7 0		0 7 0	
	0 1 6		0 1 6	
	0 5 0		0 5 0	
	0 12 0		0 12 0	
	5 17 0		5 17 0	
	1 7 0		1 7 0	
	2 8 0		2 8 0	
	0 9 0		0 9 0	
	1 0 0		1 0 0	
	0 4 8		0 4 0	
	0 15 0		0 15 0	
	0 12 0		0 12 0	
	0 3 0		0 3 0	
	0 1 6		0 1 6	
	0 9 0		0 9 0	
	0 12 0		0 12 0	
	1 0 0		1 0 0	
	2 10 0		2 10 0	
	70 10 0½		75 16 1½	£3 15 9½
5%	3 10 6	3 7 0		
	0 3 6			
	9 6 8		9 6 8	
	5 0 0		5 0 0	
	0 12 0		0 13 4	
	0 7 6		0 7 6	
	15 6 2		15 7 6	£0 15 4½
5%	0 15 4	0 14 7		
	0 0 9			
	18 0 0		24 0 0	
	1 0 0		0 9 0	
	0 19 6		1 15 0	
	0 1 3		0 1 3	

No.		
Wm. Ballantine, Mercht. (continued)	24	dicker of course Knives 6 Razors 6 Penknives 2½ lbs. of Sister's Thread 3 small grose of Thread Buttons 5 lbs. of whited brown Thread 6 Velvet Masks Half a peece of Calico Lawnes 2 peeeces of Calico 4 peeeces of Silesia Lawne 6 Children's Capps 2 lb. of Silk Manufacture 2 lb. of Ivory Combs 15 Women's Stomagers 1 doz. pair of Shoe Buckles 1 small grose of cotton Tape 12 yards of Rimolls 40 yards of Muslin 30 yards of Gause 42 Gause Hoods 1 Frizineere Hood
John M'Cullogh, Mercht.	25	Out of ye store wt. came out of Providence, Liverpool, Sam Merser, Mt., from thense— 7 peeeces of Calico 30 Ells of Isingham Holland 8 peeeces of Silesia Lawnes 2 peeeces of Dyed Linnen, qt. (containing ?) 30 yards 32 Muslin Cravatts 32 yards of Muslin
Hen Harryson, Mercht.	26	Out of ye Pellican of Liverpool, Hen Harryson, Mr., from Milford—35 tunnes of Coales
Luke Conly, Mercht.	27	Out of the stores came out of ye Prosperous of Liverpool, John Laranson, Mr., from Croswick—¾ of a ton and 21 lbs. wt. of Spanish Iron

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.	
	3 12 0		3 12 0		
	0 12 0		0 12 0		
	0 1 3		0 1 3		
	1 17 6		1 17 6		
	0 2 6		0 2 6		
	0 8 4		0 13 10		
	1 10 0		0 12 0		
	0 10 0		0 10 0		
	1 4 0		1 4 0		
	2 0 0		2 0 0		
	0 10 0		0 10 0		
	5 0 0		10 0 0		
	1 0 0		1 0 0		
	0 15 0		0 15 0		
	0 6 0		0 6 0		
	0 12 0		0 12 0		
	1 0 0		1 0 0		
	5 0 0		5 0 0		
	1 10 0		1 10 0		
	6 6 0		6 6 0		
	0 5 0		0 5 0		
	<hr/> 54 2 4		<hr/> 64 14 4	£3 14 9	
	2 14 1½				
	0 2 8	£2 11 5½			
	4 4 0		4 4 0		
	5 5 0		5 0 0		
	4 0 0		4 0 0		
	1 10 0		1 10 0		
	2 5 0		2 5 0		
	4 0 0		4 0 0		
	<hr/> 21 4 0		<hr/> 20 19 0		
5%	1 1 2½			£1 0 11½	
	0 1 0½	£1 0 2			
	11 13 4		11 13 4	0 11 8	
5%	0 11 8				
	0 0 7	£0 11 1			
	1 2 6		3 1 10½	0 3 1	
½C.		0 0 4½?			

 No.

Thos. Albin, Mercht.	Out of the Lyon of Liverpool, Thos. Albin, Mr., from Milford—28 tunnes of Coales	..	..
Hugh Montford, Mercht.	Out of ye Margarett of Salcotts, H. Montford, Mr., from Erwin— 19 tunnes of Coales 45 lbs. of British Linnen	......	......
Thos. Percivall, Mercht.	Out of ye Diamond aforesaid from Liverpool— 22 doz. pair of new Wool Cards 5 lbs. Tobacco, Engl. Plan.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

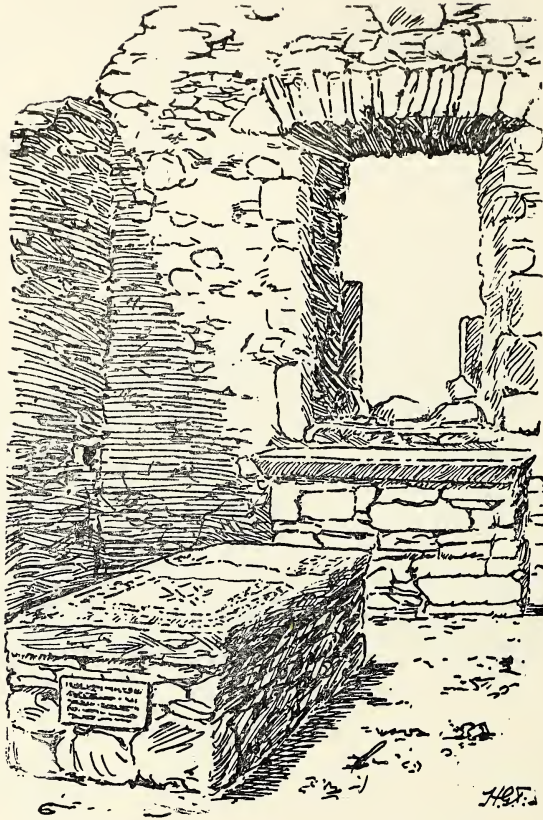
The prices or values set to each article are those specified in the Book of Rates of the Statute referred to ; they must have been approximate to normal market prices

	Value.	Customs.	Value.	Excise.	
	9 6 8				
5%	0 9 4 0 0 5½	£0 8 10½	9 6 8	0 9 4	
⅓C.	6 6 8 2 14 0		6 6 0 2 14 0		
	9 0 8		9 0 8	0 9 0½	
5%	0 9 0½ 0 3 0				
	0 12 0½ 0 0 7	0 11 5½			
	11 0 0 0 12 6		11 0 0 0 8 4		
	11 12 6			0 11 5	
5%	0 11 7½ 0 0 6	0 11 1½			

of the time. The customs duty charged in most cases was, as may be seen, five per cent. on the value of the articles, less an allowance of five per cent. of the yield.

(To be concluded).

JOSEPH T. DOLAN.

The Bellew Inscriptions.*Photo. drawn]**[H. G. Tempest.*

TOMBSTONE to the "ROBERT BELLEW of DONAGHMORE," 1635.

(See page 106)

In Castletown Graveyard, Dundalk, recently raised and permanently supported by a pediment, under the supervision of the Society. The Bellew Altar Stone is also shown.



Bellew Inscriptions.

(See also Journal, vol. I., i., p. 22 : ii., p. 23 : iv., p. 109.)

Preservation of old Bellew Tombstone, Castletown, Dundalk. Inside the ruined church in Castletown graveyard, there has been lying embedded in the ground in front of the Bellew altar, a seventeenth century Bellew tombstone, worn and broken by the feet of the unheeding. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet, was broken across in the centre and sinking into the loose earth. This inscription was made out as given below, and Lord Bellew consented to defray the cost of raising it to a safer position. The Council appointed a sub-committee consisting of Miss Comerford, J. A. MacAdorey and Harry G. Tempest, who, with the sanction of Rev. N. Lawless, P.P., had the stone very carefully raised, for it was in a soft and friable condition underneath. Some human bones were noticed about three or four feet down when trying for a solid foundation. Eventually solid rock was found about five feet down, on which six concrete pillars were raised to ground level, where a flat reinforced concrete slab was made the full size of the stone and on this rough masonry walls were built to a height of two feet. The tombstone was carefully placed on the top and cemented there. The broken part was filled with cement, but none of the existing lettering was covered. A tablet has been fastened to the side wall bearing the following inscription :—" FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THIS MONUMENT, IT WAS RAISED FROM GROUND LEVEL AND THIS BASE WAS BUILT FOR IT, AT THE CHARGE OF GEORGE, FOURTH BARON BELLEW, AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE COUNTY LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. ANNO DOMINI 1912."

The inscription on the stone reads as follows :—

THIS MON[VM]ENT WAS E[RECTE]D BY DAME ISMAIE TAAFFE ALIAS BELLWE,
VN[DER] WHICH [L]IETH THE BOD[Y OF] ROBARTE BELLEWE (LATE ?) OF
DONAGHMOR[E WH]O DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE THREE AN[D T]W[ENTIET]H
[D]AY OF JANVA[R]IE 1630 VNTO WHOSE SOVLE THE LORD BE [MERC]I-
FVLL AMEN.

Of the letters in brackets which are broken away, some are faintly traceable and others can all be deduced from context. The wording, as can be seen in the rubbing, is in three rows on one side and in two rows on one end and the other side. The remaining end is blank. In the centre of the stone at the inscribed end is the remains of the conspicuous "fret" of the Bellew arms.

There are two Robert Bellews on record. This is the tomb of the later one. The first Robert was the son of Sir John Bellew of Bellewstown, Castleton and Roche, &c., and Margt. Plunket, daughter of the first Lord Louth. In this JOURNAL, vol. I. part 1 page 51, is a note by Mr. McCarte quoting a description in the "Newry Magazine," vol. I., p. 296, of 1815, of a

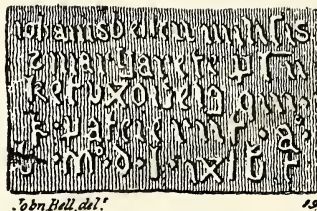
stone then "in the front of an old house in Castletown belonging to Charles Eastwood, Esq." The inscription there quoted is in Latin and a translation is given as follows:—

LATIN.

Johannis Bellew militis
et Margaret Plun-
ket uxoris ejus qui
fuere pater et mater Roberti
Bellew memorie dedicatum anno 1526.

ENGLISH.

Dedicated to the memory of John
Bellew, knight, and Margaret
Plunket, his wife, who were
father and mother to Robert
Bellew A.D. 1526.



A small engraving is given in the original magazine which we reproduce. On comparison with the Latin transcription it will be seen that the later part does not seem to agree and the date is not clear. I have not been able to find any trace of this stone. This Robert "of Castleton" was in 1577 a co-trustee with four others for Bellew property (*Inq. Jac. I, 14 Oct, 1614*). Sir John Bellew, this Robert's father, was married three times, viz., to Margt. Plunket, Ismay Nugent and Janet Sarsfield, and he was the sixth husband of his third wife! He was succeeded in 1600 by his eldest son, Sir Christopher, who died in 1614, and was succeeded in turn by his eldest son, Sir John Bellew.

The "Robert Bellew of Donaghmore" of our tombstone was a son of Sir Christopher and Ellice Cusack. He had three brothers, John (afterwards Sir John), Sir Walter, priest, who erected the altar stone in Castletown church, and Patrick. His sisters were Ismay, who married Sir William Taaffe of Smarmore and who erected our tombstone for her brother, and a second, name unknown, who married a Brett of Drogheda. "Robert of Donaghmore" married Anne Field of Painestown who survived him. Her affidavit is given in the Funeral Entries.

With reference to "Donaghmore," in 1570 Sir Robert Bellew was seized among other property with "1 castle, 15 tofts, 15 gardens and 180 acres in Donaghmore" which were let to a tenant Patrick Starde. In 1614 it is recorded that John White of Balbrigane (Balriggeran) laid claim to the lands of Donamore and other Bellew property, but did not obtain them (*Inq. Jac. I, 18 Oct., 1614*). There is no castle or ruins of any in Donaghmore at the present day.

In order to make this and the former notes on Bellew inscriptions easily grasped I add here a rough family tree of the Bellevs of the time, for the information in which and for much of the family history above, I am indebted to the kindness of Hon. Mrs. Bellew, of Christchurch.

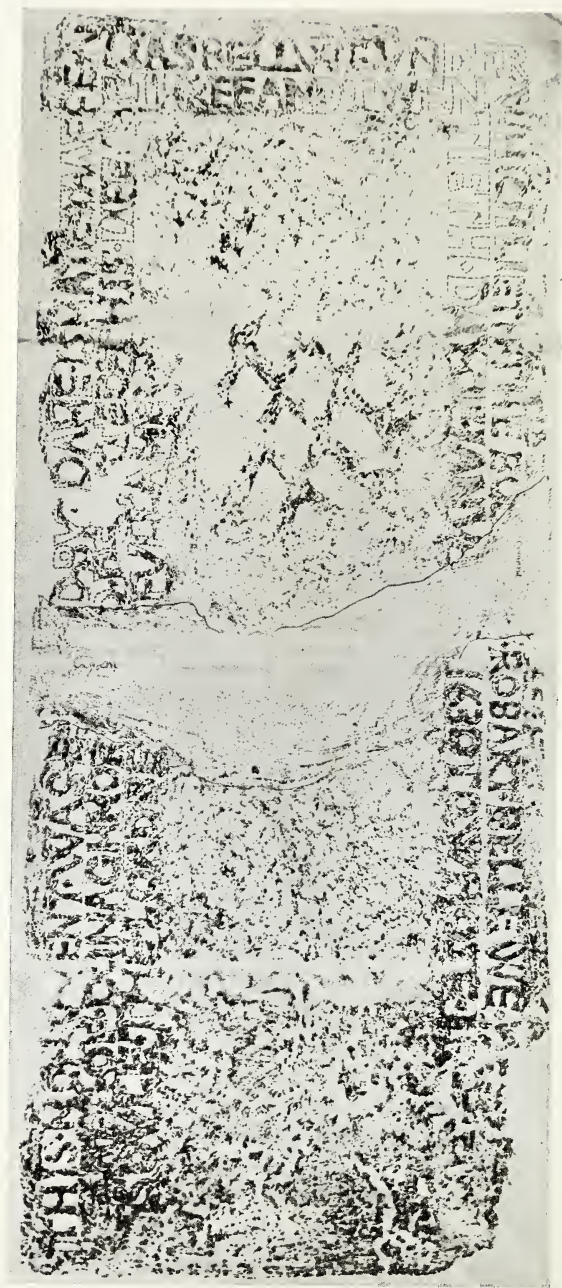
The Illustrations show the "Robarte" Stone in the foreground and "Walter" Altar Stone behind, also a rubbing from the "Robarte" Stone.

HARRY G. TEMPEST.



COPY OF FUNERAL ENTRY, MENTIONED ABOVE:—Robert Bellew of Donamore, in the County of Louth, Gent., deceased, 2d Brother to Sir John Bellew of Bellewstown, Knt. The 1st mentd. Robt. took to Wife, Ann, daughter of — Field, of Painstown in the County of Louth, by whom he had no issue. The 1st mentd. Robt. Departed this mortall Life at Donamore, Janry. the 17th, 1638, and was interr'd. in the Parish Church of Louth, the 21st of the same month. The truth of the premiss. is testifd. by the Subscripn. of Ann Field, Relict of the Said Defunct, who hath returned this Certiff. into my off. to be there recordd. Taken by me, Thomas Preston, Esqr., Ulvestery King of Armes, 2d of February, 1638.—ANN FIELD.

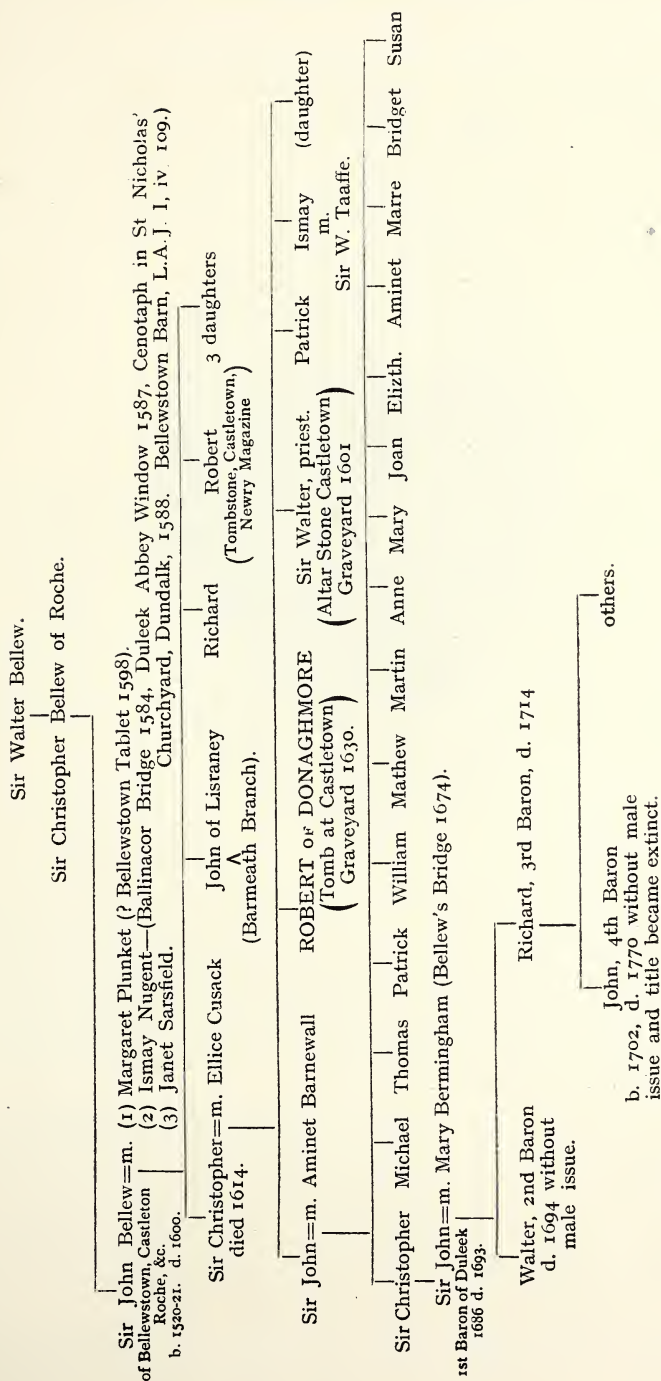
THE BELLEW INSCRIPTIONS.



Rubbing by]

[H. G. Templest.

Rubbing from The "Robarte Bellew" Stone in Castletown Graveyard, Dundalk—See page 104.



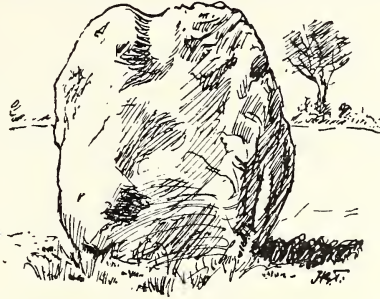


SEPULCHRAL CLAY URN.

This small ornamental clay urn was found May 26, 1910, in a cairn in the townland of Tullyvallen, near Cullyhanna. It was placed mouth upwards about three feet below the surface, and contained a certain amount of ashes and small bones, and at a lower level beneath the urn were found a greater portion of bones and ashes. There was no trace of a cist, only a few rude stones enclosing the find. The urn measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in depth, 5 ins. in diameter, and 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in circumference.

ΛΟΘ Ο Ceallaisg.

Notes and Queries.



Standing Stone in field N. of Belrobin.
Looking from E.
1 1/2 or 2 ft high

Pillar Stone at Belrobin, Barronstown.—On page 110 of Vol. I., part IV. is a note by Mr. Jas. M'Carte on a large standing stone in a field of Mr. Harty's, not marked on O.S. maps. There is one standing stone in the field and a very large one it is. I could hear of no Irish name for it nor for the field. There are no inscriptions or markings on it. H.G.T.

County Louth Token Coinage.—As I am collecting material for a paper on the Seventeenth Century Tokens connected with the County Louth, I would be very pleased to receive any information relative thereto.

The new edition of Boyne's work on the Token Coinage of Great Britain, edited by William-son gives a list of 27 Tokens for Drogheda. I am inclined to think this number is excessive; It is possible some are misreading from worn or damaged specimens. J. McC.

Wright's "Louthiana" and Boswell's "Historical Antiquities of England and Wales."—In 1786, twenty-eight years after the second and final edition of "Louthiana" was published, and in the same year that Thomas Wright died, a large book was published "under the inspection of Henry Boswell, Esq., F.A.R.S." This book contains a number of plates, usually 4 on a page, of Co. Louth Castles and letterpress descriptions of them. These plates and the letterpress are almost identical copies of those in Book II. of "Louthiana." New plates were engraved for it, but they are almost line for line identical with Wright's and on exactly the same scale, but Boswell's engravers added trees and human figures here and there. The letterpress, at least in the few pages I have, runs word for word with Wright's, but in the case of Dungooley Castle, Boswell adds a long paragraph something after Wright's style, speculating as to its age and builders. All the castles are described as being in "Louthshire."

The keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum tells me that, although the long title page of the book does not include Ireland, it is mentioned in the head-title of the first page of the text; also that nowhere in the Preface does Boswell acknowledge his indebtedness to Wright. It may be that on the latter's death he acquired Wright's interest in his works. W.T.

The Stone of Decapitation, Faughart.—The *Annals of the Four Masters* make reference to the fact that "another" battle was fought at Faughart in 732, by Aedh Allain aided by the sept of the Clanna Neil, against the people of Ulidia and Aedh Roin, king of Ulster, in revenge for the desecration by the latter of the church of Cill Cumna (Kilcoony, Parish of Ballycloy, County Tyrone). Aedh Roin was defeated, and his head was struck off on the *clochan chommaigh* (stone of decapitation) in the doorway of the church at Faughart.—"Whether this was the same as the existing building it is not easy to say" (Major-General F. W. Stubbs). In a footnote (Vol. I., p. 330) to O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," we read: "The scene of this avenging death is still distinguishable and the stone is still pointed out at the door of the church at Faughart." Is it still possible to identify this stone, or has it disappeared? J. McC.

The Name Proleek (see L.A.J. Vol. II., p. 324). In the Inquisitions from 1612 to 1629, the name occurs as follows, *Proly, Prolye, Proley, Prolugg, Prolegg*. H.G.T.

"Letters to the Inhabitants of Newry" By "Owen Roe O'Neill" (pseudonym of Joseph Pollock, an officer in the Newry Regiment of the Volunteers).—My query at page 110, Vol. I. of the *Journal* has been kindly answered by Mr. E. R. M'Clintock Dix, of Dublin, whose indefatigable labours in the troublesome field of Irish bibliography and typography are so well known to lovers of old Irish publications.

The Letters to the Inhabitants of Newry, by Pollock, is an 8vo. of 211 pages. It is a defense of his conduct, &c., as a Delegate from Newry to a Convention in 1792 in Dungannon. It was printed in Dublin by P. Byrne. There are copies in the National Library, Dublin.

M'Nevin, in his *History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782* (Duffy's Library) says of it: "One of the most spirited publications of the day, and one of the ablest pieces of reasoning and declamation that ever appeared in the revolutionary literature of any country, was a collection of Essays and Letters by Pollock." And, in a footnote, he adds: "These Essays or Letters will be republished. They may serve another turn yet. They are now very scarce." They, however, were not republished. I possess a little work entitled "Letters of Owen Roe O'Nial," Ireland. Printed in the year MDCCLXXIX. No place, printer, or publisher given. It is an octavo and contains four letters—48 pages.

JAMES M'CARTE.

John D'Alton's MS.—On page 60 of Vol. I., part I. of this *Journal*, Mr. James M'Carte notes the MS. materials which D'Alton had written and queries their present whereabouts. I fear they are lost for ever. I wrote to and called on Mr. M. Dalton, Solicitor, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, a relative of John D'Alton, and learned that the family had made every search for them without result and that they regarded them as lost.

H.G.T.

MSS. relating to the County Louth.—The note at p. 442 of the *Journal* by Rev. J. B. Leslie, referring to my article "On the Ordnance Survey Papers relating to the County Louth" queries the statement "In the Miscellaneous MSS. (No. 2, p. 33) will be found extracts relating to the County Louth" (In the Royal Irish Academy). As the context shows, the reference given was quoted by me from the Rev. John Canon O'Hanlon's paper in the *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society (1858). It is possible a reclassification has taken place since the late Canon O'Hanlon noted the contents of the Ordnance papers.

It is to be regretted the Royal Irish Academy has not a complete catalogue of the contents of its manuscripts.

The Reverends *Elliot* and *Edward Hudson*. I thank the Rev. J. B. Leslie for his note in last *Journal* (page 442). The similarity of surname, and the fact that they were both Rectors of Forkill, led to the error when making the notes from extracts.

J. MCC.

Louth Place Names.—There must, of course, be many omissions from Stubbs' Place Names of County Louth; in this connection Fr. Parlin, of Cardiff, writes:—

"My own native townland is absent, *Ballarap*. In the Parish Register of the Catholic church, Dunleer, it turns up very often down to the late sixties or so, after which it is ignored. It seems to have extended from Rathescar Cross to Painestown and Knockdinnen Lanes, and from Rathcoole Lane to Knockatober. That district is now included under the name Rathescar. What the derivation is I cannot with any degree of confidence guess.* In 1800 it must have been a hamlet of over twenty dwellings—now the number is not over ten, and they are variously located.

Then I miss "*Borglas*" and "*Bornamore*" from your book. These words were as well known and used as Dromin itself or Dunleer up to thirty years ago, and are casually used still. Since the railway to Ardee has been constructed it seems bad taste not to speak of these places as "*The Junction*."

A little townland called "*Ballopul*" occurs in the Register. It was somewhere near the residence of Mr. Joe Meehan, *Borglas*. The name is sometimes given translated *Holestown*, but in the fifties it ceases to be *Ballapul*, and later both forms cease to occur, "*Cappog*" being substituted. I could find nobody last year in that neighbourhood to show me where it was. Nobody even remembered the name.

"*Borbrea*," which, according to Joyce, would be the "road of the treacherous stream"—a very apt name in this case—is at Clara, near Dromin. The stream rises very suddenly to a good depth and covers a good part of the road

H. PARLIN.

* Phonetically judged the word would seem to be *Baile a' nap*, "the townland, or hamlet, of the 'roofing animals,'" or possibly *Baile neubt*—"the ransacked town." In the absence of written forms one can only conjecture.—EDITOR.

Reviews.

"Notes on the Parish of Charlestown Union, County Louth." By Rev. Guy W. C. L'Estrange, M.A., Rector of Charlestown, Ardee, 1912.

Rev. Mr. L'Estrange has made a very useful addition to our local history by his "Notes on the Parish of Charlestown" published this year. He did not seek to collect or recount the general history of the district or to make a complete survey of the earlier ecclesiastical annals, but he has enumerated the more important events and references, such as the great battle of Clonkeen in 942 in which the heroic Muircertach lost victory and life to the Danes, and he has brought together all the matter relating to these parishes to be found in Mr. Leslie's valuable book of reference—"Armagh Parishes"—the succession of clergy, reports on the state of churches and population, with many additional items of statistics and topography.

The publication of all these details consecutively is of real interest for the inhabitants of the parish to whom the book is offered and for all acquainted with the neighbourhood, but the most valuable of Mr. L'Estrange's work is the transcript of the parish records. These are not very ancient, nor do they contain much matter of outside importance, but some of the entries throw light on social conditions, and all the details of parochial undertakings—however trivial they seem when recent—are the very items that antiquarians of generations hence will be delighted with, as we are with the records of commonplace transactions of earlier times.

The Union of Charlestown in the Protestant grouping of parishes comprises six original parishes—Charlestown, Clonkeen, Clonkeehan, Mapastown, Philipstown and Tallanstown—a district of 25 square miles. The consolidation into the two Unions of Charlestown and Clonkeen took place during the first half of the eighteenth century, and these two Unions were amalgamated in 1886 to form the present Union of Charlestown.

The parochial records that remain are the Vestry Book of Clonkeen, dating from 1745, and the Vestry Book of Charlestown, which begins only in 1823; the Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages from 1808 and 1822 respectively, and some account books.

As the Vestry of the eighteenth century controlled the imposition of the land cess, the maintenance of roads, the relief of the poor and other public works, as well as the upkeep of the Church, it included all the landholders of both religions, and from 1745 to 1783 there was almost always one Catholic and one Protestant appointed Churchwardens in Clonkeen. In 1783 this friendly system ceased; I cannot find for what reason, as the general powers of the Vestries remained till a much later date.

Most of the families whose names occur in these earliest entries of 150 years ago are represented still either by direct descent or by connections among the landholders of the parish—Caraher, Coleman, Crinion, Dooley, French, Halpenny, Hawes, Lee, Mohan, Philips. The Pound of Tullakeel, the walls of which remain standing, are the subject of many entries for its building and repairs. Sums were voted occasionally for the care of foundling children at home and in Dublin, and the expenditure on the Church from time to time is considerable. The cost of building a new schoolhouse at Clonkeen in 1774 was less than £8, the original assessment of £4 which proved insufficient being reinforced with scrupulous exactness by a levy of £3 19s. 5½d. for this and the repairs of the church.

The obligation imposed on the parishes to supply and maintain men for the County Militia occasions entries of levies in 1795 of £6 for one man, in 1803 of £42 for seven men, in 1807 of £15 17s. 10d., which the Colonel, Thomas Henry Foster, Esq. (son of the Speaker) was to expend in procuring men, and in 1810 £10 10s. per man is assigned to the three parishioners chosen by lot, all of whom found substitutes to take their places—"Stephen Taff put in Bernard Wade," &c.

Many who read this book may not have seen for themselves the interesting marble monument in the wall of Clonkeen Church to the memory of John Chambre of Stormanstown, the original Cromwellian grantee, who died in 1670. His family did not hold this property long, for it was acquired by Archbishop Marsh in 1708 along with other lands in the parish, and the rents of all applied to found the Clergymen's Widows Charity in Drogheda.

The records of Charlestown Parish are of less antiquity—the earliest minute book of the Vestry only dating from 1822. There are details of the erection of Charlestown Church in 1826-28,

for which a cess of £1500 was levied on the parishioners of all religions ; tradition recounts that this was the last church built by an indiscriminate church cess.

The Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages from 1808 and the earlier inscribed tombstones are also catalogued ; but the author missed the Sweetlove stone in Mapastown Graveyard.

The churches contain some valuable Communion Plate ; the Charlestown chalice is of Dublin make of 1700-1 ; that of Clonkeen (the work of the same silversmith) of 1723-4. The bells bear date 1742 (Clonkeen), and 1766 (Charlestown).

Mr. L'Estrange gives a fairly full account of the Filgate family. We imagine he might have extended it further without straining the interest of his readers, as the name is so long and so prominently identified with this part of Co. Louth. Many will value the characteristic photograph of one universally held in such kindly respect as "the Captain." Genealogical sketches of the other old land-owning families of the parishes would also have been appropriate.

The development of the name Charlestown through the middle form Sherlestown from the earliest Serceleston or Serlystone is illustrated by entries lately found by Rev. Mr. Leslie of a Ralph Serle of Serlestown in 1312, and John Serle, Lord of Gilbertstown and Stormanstown, who presented the Vicar of Clonkeen in 1411.

The book was printed off by Mr. L'Estrange himself with his own fount of type, and the binding as well as the photographs of the churches and the chief residences in the parish are his own work. Its accuracy and neatness could hardly be excelled.

J.T.D.

"Newgrange and other Incised Tumuli in Ireland." By George Coffey.
Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., 1912.

Mr. George Coffey's "Newgrange" published this year is an almost complete account of the Royal Cemetery of Brugh:—a full and splendidly illustrated description of the caves, their construction and style of ornament; a sketch of their history; an examination of their art, and an elaborate argument of its origin and age.

It is a book of 118 pages, containing eight full page plates—the photographs of the interior of the chambers being of special value—and 95 figures of inscriptions. The treatment is so nearly exhaustive that one regrets that Mr. Coffey did not incorporate in it all the matter of his previous memoirs and papers on these subjects, some notes on the topography and on all the other earthworks of the Boyne Valley, and fuller information—from Borlase and his own investigations—of the methods and ritual of pagan burial.

The paragraphs on Brugh in the Dindsenchus and in the Senchus na Relig in the Leabhar na Huidhre are transcribed in full except where they repeat each other; but we would wish to have also an account of the legendary associations of the place with Angus Og and the other immortal denizens of the green mounds, an extract of all the literary references to them, and an examination of the origin or growth or suggested symbolism of these traditions.

In his Literary History Dr. Hyde tells that down to the nineteenth century Aengus of Brugh was revered as the presiding genius of the spot. There is no population in these solitudes now from whom to seek for legends, even if any such could have survived the decay of the language that had enshrined them through so many centuries. But it would be well that every Irishman who reads of or visits the mounds beside our Sabbath river's flow should be able to blend with his wonder and reverence for these works of our ancestors in the infancy of our history, the romantic memories of the heroes, mortal and immortal, with whom legend peopled them—the "mighty lords invisible" who are to come "thronging out at Brugh" to follow Lugh Lamhfacla in his conquering march to restore Ireland's golden age.

These additional features would have made the volume an absolutely complete record from the pen of their deepest and most devoted student of all that ancient lore and modern science has to tell about these venerable and mysterious monuments. But this is suggesting a scope for the book which its author did not intend, and subjects which he might regard as outside his province. It is true Mr. Coffey does not at all consider this a final treatment of the subject, and awaits further research on the Continent into the development of decorative art in the bronze age and earlier. The reader, however, will hardly expect any argument more definite or theory more trustworthy than is explained here. All the accounts of the mounds left by earlier students are reproduced: that of Lhwyd in 1699, shortly after the discovery of the entrance, of Molyneux in 1725, of Pownall in 1770, of Hoare and of Sir William Wilde, and deductions drawn from their descriptions. The only change that seems to have been made in the appearance of the caves since Lhwyd saw Newgrange is the removal of the loose stones

that strewed the floor of the passage, and the setting of the large stone basin in the centre of the chamber from the inner recess in which it was first found. As regards the use of these basins Mr. Coffey confirms the common surmise that they were intended as resting places for the dead bodies. He argues against the likelihood of there being other burial chambers in the mound of Newgrange, although Dowth contains a second one. The other form of souterrain in Dowth with the bee-hive chamber he believes to be a work of much later times, probably belonging to the Danish period. Dowth mound is described in the same accurate detail, and the Lough Crew caves at less length. He appears to accept Conwell's identification of Lough Crew with the cemetery of Tailten—a confirmation that is gratifying to the ordinary reader. Many who are frequent visitors to Newgrange do not, perhaps, notice the number of smaller tumuli, the less important graves, described in this sketch, which have escaped the vandalism of "improving" farmers, probably as destructive as were the Danes of so many others. One misses any comment on the suggestion—found I forget where—that the Millmount of Drogheda, which a tradition makes the grave of Amergin, may have been originally a burial mound of the Boyne cemetery before being shaped for use as a fortress. The fort of the sons of Nectain at the mouth of the Mattock where Cucullain first drew blood, and the survival of Broe as a place-name, are also worthy of reference.

The chief purpose of the book is the examination of the style of ornament of the tombs—the carvings on the stones and the problem of their age. Mr. Coffey's many years' study of these monuments and of the cognate branches of archæology gives assurance of deep scholarship and soundest judgment for his conclusions. Few visitors realise the number and variety of the scribings in Newgrange, Dowth and Lough Crew, and in the three other places in Tyrone and Sligo where this form of ornament is found. The connexion that is established between them and the art of the beginning of the bronze period in the Ægean islands and in Scandinavia gives proof of the remote antiquity of our cemeteries. Mr. Coffey questions the theory of Continental and English scholars that this spiral pattern reached Ireland through France and Britain, and makes an interesting argument for its having been first carried to Scandinavia from southern Europe in the trade for amber and having come down to us with characteristic Scandinavian features, in the intercourse of war and barter and settlement about 1000 B.C. The legends of the Fomorian invasions and conquests of two thousand years before the Vikings are thus seen to have an historical basis. This theory of the introduction of the ornament of Newgrange from Scandinavia goes to establish the genuine antiquity of the curious deeply cut inscription in the west recess of Newgrange chamber. Many have thought this to be the work of some tasteless modern visitor. It is shown to be a symbol of a ship, of a character found in Norway inscribed on rocks, and a like carving has been noted on a stone monument in Brittany.

This splendid study of the Boyne tumuli whets one's curiosity for the exploration of Knowth. When will some of the trustees of the nation, governmental or learned society, undertake, with scientific knowledge and caution and with adequate resources, this national work? Mr. Coffey warns of the danger of thoughtless and unskilful methods, and suggests that this great mound may be a cenotaph, but surely these dangers can be avoided and its secret be carefully and reverently probed by some authoritative body?

J.T.D.

Archivium Hibernicum, or Irish Historical Records. Record Society, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Vol. I., 1912. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son.

The Catholic Record Society of Ireland was formed at Maynooth last year under the presidency of Archbishop Healy and editorship of Rev. Dr. MacCaffrey for the purpose of collecting and publishing new matter relating to Irish ecclesiastical and general history. Its first Journal has just been issued and shows in its size and in the variety of its contributions the support it has received.

The fifteen subjects that fill its 383 pages include many of general interest—the Bull of Pope Paul V to Hugh O'Neill, contributed by Dr. Grattan Flood, the history of the Irish Seminary of Toulouse as told in its own archives, edited by Father Boyle, C.M.—the Registry of the Dominican Monastery of Athenry, edited from the British Museum MS., by Father Coleman, O.P., containing many references to the famous Louth family of the Birminghams—the wills of a number of Ulster Catholic Bishops between 1683 and 1812, extracted in the Record Office by Canon Carrigan—entries in some of the Vatican archives of the deaths and successions of priests in the Diocese of Dublin, copied by Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea—a Collection of Irish Poems on Eoin O'Cuileannain, Bishop of Raphoe 1625-1661, translated by Father McErlean, S.J., a Royal Visitation of Cashel and Emly, a Letter of James II, and a lengthy list of the Saints of Ireland, transcribed from the Book of Leinster by Mr. Denis Brosnan,

in which there are 228 Colmans alone. The Report on the State of Popery in Ireland in 1731, made by order of the House of Lords, contains most interesting details. That of Armagh Diocese is not at all so full as are the returns for Clogher and some others, but it gives a list of 17 Mass Houses in County Louth, and of 26 officiating priests (without names), and 11 popish schools. Drogheda had 6 of these schools, 4 friaries with 15 friars the only nunnery in the County with 9 nuns, and 4 private chapels, in addition to the mass house and its 2 priests, Carlingford had 3 schools and 2 private chapels, as well as 2 mass houses and 2 priests. Dundalk with 1 mass house and 2 priests had a friary of 7 friars and 1 school, and Dunleer the remaining school and a private chapel. Louth had 2 mass houses and 4 priests, the other parishes one. A List of Ecclesiastics who took the Oath of Allegiance in 1774 as permitted by the Act of Parliament does not contain any Armagh or Louth priests.

Father Paul Walsh's transcription of a fragment, which Keating had used in defining the boundaries of Slieve Breagh, gives a survey of the kingdom of Meath which embraces all Muirthemne.

The will of Dr. Hugh MacMahon, Archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1737 mentions "the black case with the silver ornaments and all therein contained," which he had deposited with "the gentewomen in Mrs Reilly's house" (the Dominican Nuns). This is the head of Oliver Plunket, which is still preserved in the same case in Sienna Convent, Drogheda.

Dr. Andrew Campbell, Bishop of Kilmore, whose will was made in 1769, was a native of Dunany, and his niece was married to Owen Byrne of Rosmakea. To conceal his religious position, which might endanger the legal enforcement of this will, he describes himself as "Andrew Campbell of Claristown, in the Parish of Dunany, Co. Louth, Gentleman." A matter of great interest in these various wills is the enumeration of the articles bequeathed—a griddle, a table, "tea things," a wig, a cane, a second best suit of clothes, and the values of household goods in 1739.

The paper of most importance for Louth history is a very valuable transcript of documents relating to Archbishop Dowdall, made by Rev. T. Gogarty, C.C., Ardee, from the State Papers and from MSS. in the British Museum. They comprise the royal mandate for Dowdall's consecration and restoration to the temporalities; letters between him and Con O'Neil Earl of Tyrone, and the Deputies, and his Disputation on the Papal Authority with Edward Staples, the Bishop of Meath. Con O'Neil invites Dowdall to spend St. Patrick's Day with him, evidently a social festival then as now. Father Gogarty gives a number of details of Dowdall's life which connect him with many places in County Louth from his birth in Drogheda in 1487 until his appointment as Archbishop.

J.T.D.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, part 4, vol. xli., and parts 1, 2, and 3, of vol. xlii., with index to vol. xli.

One always looks for a lead in matters archæological to the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries—and these numbers though not supplying any startling material are, as ever, satisfying. They are a record of steady collection of materials and of patient and scientific research and deduction. Almost every department of archæological interest is represented more or less fully. Of the many contributors none is afforded nearly as much space as Westropp, and no one deserves that privilege better. He has a long article in each volume as a continuation of his valuable study of the west coast promontory forts and remains. In the present volume he finishes with those of Clare and proceeds to the examination of those of Galway. Bringing as he does expert knowledge to this subject, an exhaustive acquaintance with relevant documents and a wholesome regard for local tradition, it is not surprising that his papers are at once most useful and most pleasantly entertaining. Similarly interested Mr. H. T. Knox writes at great length on some Connacht Rathes and Motes; it is an important contribution. A most useful and painstaking summary is the descriptive list of Early Cross Slabs and Pillars, by Henry S. Crawford (Part 3, Vol. XLII.), noting Kilnasaggart; who also contributes (Part 1, Vol. XLII.) a fine study of a Romanesque doorway at Clonfert. Cashel would appear to give material for limitless study; P. J. Lynch in Part 2, Vol. XLII. has a very readable contribution on Carvings at the Rock of Cashel, and Charles McNeill in the same issue, using Cormac's Chapel as his text, so to speak, develops and sustains in a wholly interesting manner the theory that Romanesque architecture as far as it was inspired from without is indebted not to England nor yet to France but to Germany. It is an article calculated to delight anyone interested in Celtic development. Amongst those who contributed shorter articles are Margaret Dobbs, on Further Evidences regarding the date of the shaping of the *Tam Bó Cuaitgne*; W. H. Grattan Flood, on County Wexford Dolmens; R. A. S. McAlister, on Cross Slabs in the vicinity of Athlone; Lieut.-Col. Cavanagh, on Castlebar Carn and its Owners; E. C. R. Armstrong, on a gold Lanula, found at Schluenburg, Hanover; Lord Walter Fitzgerald, on Barnewall Wayside Cross, Co. Meath; Rev. J. H. Robinson, on Dublin Cathedral Bells, 1670; Mgr. Fahy, D.D., on St. Colman's Oratory, Burren, Co. Clare; J. Greene Barry, Lord Edward Fitzgerald's Dagger. Under the headings of Miscellanea and Proceedings we meet the usual interesting matter.

The Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society,
vol. xv., No. 1, 2, 3.

The Waterford Journal in these numbers concerns itself chiefly, almost wholly in fact, with Archaeology in MSS. There is a continuation through all three of the late Thos Fitzpatrick's "Waterford during the Civil War of 1641." The late Mr. Fitzpatrick's editing was marked with scholarship, and his conclusions were as fair as they were fearless. Fr. Power, M.R.I.A., to whose kindness our Society owes so much, gives with his usually pleasant comments three further instalments of "A Carrick man's Diary, 1787-1809." Seumas O'Caseaide writes a valuable paper on Patrick Lynch, Secretary to the Gaelic Society of Dublin, and a scholar of great attainments, who, it is worthy of note, had his Latin, Greek, and Hebrew taught him through the medium of Irish by a teacher in his native parish of Ennis. Other articles are the "Butlers of Kilcash," by P. J. Griffith, and "A Historic Waterford House," by the Editor.

The Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. vii., Nos. 1 and 2.

Lord Walter Fitzgerald as is his wont contributes the bulk of these numbers, and they are not the less welcome on that account. It is no small matter to trace down through almost 600 years the occupancy of an estate, but we find it accomplished in "Glassealy and its Tenants." Walter Keogh Fitzgerald, the most noteworthy of them, might not blush for his historian. The article gives many photos, rubbings, as well as many original documents, which are the occasion of much incidental comment. His other important article, equally full and on similar lines, is on the Bowen family of Ballyadam. Bowen is a corrupt anglicisation of the Welsh Ap Owen. A short sketch of the La Touche family of Harristown of Huguenot origin is written by Miss M. Young. "Turnpike Roads of Co. Kildare," by Rev. E. O'Leary, is useful in shewing us how far we have progressed and from what beginnings in road accommodation. Canon Ffrench, writing on "Prehistoric Architecture" in Ireland, indicates a progression from the souterrain to the tumulus of the Newgrange type and thence to the primitive oratory cells, and traces the parentage of the sloping door jambs in our early churches to the tents of the East.

The Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, vol. xviii., Nos. 93, 94.

The Society has been fortunate to secure notes, plans, and drawings, prepared by Robert Cochrane, Esq., M.R.I.A., for the Board of Works, on the ancient structures of Co. Cork vested in that body. Timoleague, Sherkin, Kilcrea and Buttevant Friaries are amongst the chief of the ruins dealt with, apart from valuable historical notes the wealth of illustration is an enviable feature. "Antiquarian Remains in the Kinsale District" is a typical article and runs through both issues and is to be continued. M'Clintock Dix writes on "Books printed in Cork prior to 1801." A long extract from an American Journal on the derivation of the name California is perhaps more ingenious than convincing, yet why should it not be, as claimed Caili-forn-ia= The Maiden Warriors' Land.

The Belfast Naturalists' Field Club Annual Report, 1911-1912.

These are a busy people surely! Two general meetings and no less than twelve excursions are chronicled in their report, as also are summaries of as many as twenty-three papers on matters coming within the purview of the Society: geology, botany, fossils of course, and insect life in ponds and elsewhere, not to speak of archaeology, are all well attended to. "Raths of an Ancient Settlement between the Bann and main rivers on the banks of Lough Neagh," by H. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., was of course an interesting lecture, but necessarily only a meagre report is given. "These raths were every one homesteads and farmsteads." "There are more raths in Fermanagh than all the Normans who came to Ireland could build in a hundred years" are statements worth quoting.

ΕΛΕΓΓΑ ΜΑΕΔΩΝΩΝ ΑΝ ΙΟΤΑΙΡ ΜΙC ΡΙΘΩ ΝΑ ΣΟΡΕΑ. Published by Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin. 2/6 net.

This is a fifteenth century legend, "the bones of it were obtained from a gentleman who said he got it from a Frenchman." The author is ΟΥΡΑΝ Ο'ΟΡΟΡΙΑΝ, who died, according to an entry in the annals of the Four Masters at Cleenish in Lough Erne, 1487. The editors are Seosamh Laoide and Iorard de Teiltiun. Prefatory and notes on grammar are all in Irish. A short vocabulary is given, also notes and an index. The book is beautifully printed, and would make a splendid Intermediate text; but it is too dear.

Our Annual General Excursion.

"What is there about me to suggest archæology? Nothing indeed, barring the label on the window." This bit of conversation was overheard at Dundalk, 25th June, 1912, 9.15 a.m.—it is of the science of archæology to be accurate!—as our party was settling down in the sumptuous saloon carriages provided by the G.N.R. on the occasion of our ninth annual excursion; from which it may appear that not all of us looked the part, but then, why should we—a man may smile, and smile, and be an archæologist! The date was earlier by a month or more than that of any previous outing, and the objective farther afield, so far away as Cashel of the Kings in the golden vale of Tipperary. Both circumstances, it would appear, helped towards the success of the trip, for the party was unusually large: it was as follows—

J. N. Armstrong, Esq., Dundalk; Miss Brodigan, Dublin; Miss S. Comerford, Dundalk; P. J. Daly, Esq., Dundalk; Patrick Deery, Esq.; Miss Finegan, Drogheda; Miss Lily Finegan, Drogheda; Misses Fitzpatrick, Dublin; Mrs. & Mr. J. J. Flynn, Dundalk; Miss Halpenny, Ardee; B. Hamill, Esq., J.P., Dundalk; Mrs. & Dr. Hamill, Drogheda; M. G. Hearne, Esq., Dundalk; Miss Jordan, Drogheda; Rev. M. Kerr, C.C., Dundalk; M. Lardner, Esq., B.A., Monaghan; Redmond Magrath, Esq., Dundalk; Master V. Magrath, Dundalk; Miss McEvoy, Drogheda; Joseph M'Keever, Esq., Ardee; T. F. McGahon, Esq., J.P., Dundalk; Mrs. MacIvor, Ardee; Miss MacKeown, Drogheda; Miss McManus, Cavan; Rev. Thomas Gogarty, Ardee; Miss Gogarty, Drogheda; Miss J. Gogarty, Drogheda, Dr. Flood, Dundalk; Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Dundalk; Joseph T. O'Dolain, M.A., Ardee; Miss Pentony, Drybridge, Drogheda; Rev. James Quinn, C.C., Dundalk; D. C. Rushe, Esq., B.A., Monaghan; Mrs. S. Segrave, Dunany; Miss Segrave, Ardee; Miss Stockwin, Ardee; Mrs. Taaffe, Ardee; Miss E. Tempest, Dundalk; H. G. Tempest, Esq., Dundalk.

The journey to Dublin was quickly made, for each of us was anxious to discuss the treat we anticipated at Cashel under the able guidance of Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A., and, being interested, the time seemed short. The interval between trains at Dublin was filled up according to individual tastes or needs, and the entire party assembled in good time at Kingsbridge terminus for the 12.20 p.m. south. Here at the ticket office there was some unpleasantness, if not discourtesy at the hands of the G.S. & W. officials; it might be excused however, in view of the fact that we were caught in the crush of alleged "sports" bound for the Curragh; but we cannot find any reason or excuse for the ill-equipped and uncomfortable carriage into which we were banded by the goodnatured and kindly Southern. Saloon carriages may be anything, but that compartment smelt "Third," and did a good deal to emphasise the monotony of a long four-and-a-half hours journey. We cannot say if the scenery from Dublin to Goold's Cross has, or has not, much individuality for it rained lazily or furiously, but always. All we can call to mind is a rush to the windows on the right to catch a glimpse of the Devil's Bit, and anon to the doors on the left for the tea-baskets at Ballybrophy. All other happenings by the way must go unchronicled. However, on arrival at Cashel all the humours of the afternoon quickly vanished; cars and jarveys were there galore, and representatives of the various hotels and as kindly a station-master as ever waved a flag; the sun shone out; the stately Rock was above us solemn, silent, reproving; here was a mingling of the centuries. Having been billeted to three several hotels, and by universal testimony having dined wisely and well therein, our party went out in groups to see over that city of ancient greatness; ultimately all of us found our way to the Rock itself, and before nightfall had acquired a good general idea of its various groups of buildings. After tea the entire party foregathered in the large dining-room of Stewart's hotel where an excellent three hours concert was improvised under the guidance of the proprietor, Mr. L. Stewart, in in whom we unexpectedly found a professional entertainer well and favourably known all over the South. Many members of our own party also contributed, and songs, recitations, sketches, and instrumental music made glad the remaining hours of our first day out.

On Wednesday morning Fr. Power, who with a self-sacrifice we shall long remember cycled sixteen miles to place himself at our service, the trains being unsuitably timed, put in an early appearance. Having indicated the various points and directions of historic interest to be viewed from the Rock, he began his work proper, first in a general but succinct outline of the history of the place and afterwards bringing us to the various groups and speaking both of their architectural features and historical associations.

The following brief resume of his lecture will be of interest to the readers of the County Louth Archæological Journal:—

CASHEL: HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

Up to the time of Cormac MacCarthy, in the beginning of the twelfth century, the ecclesiastical history of Cashel is very obscure. We may regard the ascertained story as beginning with the year 1101, when the city was presented to the Church by a somewhat remarkable provincial king, Murtagh O'Brien, who indeed styled himself Ard Righ. A quarter of a century later another Munster magnate, Cormac MacCarthy, erected (probably on site of an earlier church) the famous chapel still called by his name. Possibly Cashel had been, up to the time of Murtagh O'Brien, simply a fortified cashel (caiseal), as its name suggests. The cashel here was the wall of uncemented stone which crowned the rocky platform, making the latter almost impregnable. Much as has been written about Cashel of late, comparatively little has been done to elucidate its earlier history. Cashel has remained the metropolitan city of the south since date (1110) of the Synod of Rathbreasail. A second church was erected on the Rock in 1169 by King Donald O'Brien, the founder of Holy Cross Abbey. It is curious to reflect that in the church which he had himself built Donald should have made formal submission to the English King. Later on, in 1315, Edward Bruce held a Parliament on the Rock. Cashel was fated to witness quite another scene, three hundred years from Bruce, when the renegade descendant of Irish Kings ordered there that dreadful massacre which has made his name a word accursed in the memory of his countrymen.

THE RUINS ON THE ROCK.

The remains actually surviving at Cashel, comprising in their line the most remarkable series in Europe, consist of (a) the Celtic Church, known as Cormac's Chapel, (b) the thirteenth century Cathedral, modified and restored three hundred years later by Archbishop Richard O'Hedian, (c) a perfect Round Tower, nearly 100 feet high, (d) a mediæval episcopal Castle or residence, (e) the High Cross of Cashel, probably contemporaneous with the Round Tower, and (f) the very late Hall or Residence of the Vicars Choral.

(a) Archæologically, **Cormac's Chapel** is the most important and interesting member of the group, and a small treatise might be written on its details. This wonderful chapel is only about 45 feet in internal length, but it more than compensates for its lack of size by its wealth and variety of ornament. It consists of nave and chancel united by a chancel arch of extraordinary richness. From the sides of the nave at its point of junction with the chancel rise a pair of square towers, the primary object of which seems to have been to resist the thrust of the heavy stone roof. In the southern tower is a stairway by which access is gained to a double-chambered croft or space above the church. Formerly there was a third storey, as is indicated by the corbels for its floor, which are still to be seen high up in the sidewalls of the overcroft. The principal feature of the external south side of the church is its doorway of three orders—the innermost arches carrying chevron ornament. The whole interior of the church is most elaborately decorated. The surface of the side walls was broken up by arcades of panneling and the panels themselves were further decorated in fresco. The most marvellous of all the wonderful features of Cormac's Chapel is doubtless its north doorway, of six or seven orders of arches!

(b) **The Cathedral** is wedged in between Cormac's Chapel and the Round Tower, and Cormac's Chapel is, in its turn, wedged in between choir and transept of Cathedral. What strikes one most about the plan of the Cathedral is the extraordinary length of the choir as compared with the nave. In the transepts are side chapels—two in each. At junction of nave and choir spring the great central tower, the winding stairway to which is carried in an auxiliary tower of pentagon plan. In the choir on the right hand side is the tomb of Myler McGrath with its enigmatical inscription. Built into the end wall of the north transept are the slabs which formed the sides of another remarkable tomb; these have effigies in relief of the twelve apostles with their respective emblems.

(c) Chronologically the oldest built of the group is the **Round Tower**, the masonry of which is of very varied character—suggesting interrupted erection. The tower has two doors, one of them communicating with the interior of the church, and the other, in the outside, at the height of eleven feet from the ground. It is most probably of tenth century erection, and lends weight to the view that the Rock was site of an ecclesiastical establishment prior to the time of Murtagh O'Brien.

(d) **The Archiepiscopal residence** is in an extremely ruinous condition. It communicated by passages in the walls with the Cathedral—even with central tower of the latter, with the Round Tower, and with a two or three storey chamber which stood above the entrance porch.

(e) Before the entrance door of the Cathedral stands the ancient **High Cross** of Cashel, known as St. Patrick's Cross. This, of Irish High Crosses, constitutes a type apart, though there is a

cross of remotely analogous character at Dunamaggin, Co. Kilkenny. It is claimed that this cross marks the spot where the kings of Munster were inaugurated and where tribute was paid, &c. The cross, which is of very peculiar design, is imperfect. It has a kind of subsidiary shaft parallel with the shaft proper; no doubt there was a corresponding support on the other side of the main shaft. On the east face is a figure of St. Patrick in pontificals with his right hand raised in blessing and beneath is a panel of Celtic interlacing. On the other face is a figure of the crucifixion.

(f) **The most modern building of the group** on the Rock is the structure known as the Hall of the Vicars Choral. It is the first building we meet as we enter the sacred enclosure, in fact it is through it we make our entry. This house or hall was erected in the fourteenth century and altered or added to in the seventeenth. The Vicars Choral, who resided here, it may be added, were certain laymen or clerics appointed to assist at chanting the office in choir; they had an endowment of lands and apparently lived in common. Considering the domestic arrangements and requirements of that age the Vicars were accommodated here on a rather liberal scale.

HORE ABBEY, &c.

Closely associated with the remains on the Rock is Hore Abbey at its foot. Hore Abbey, called also St. Mary's Abbey of the Rock of Cashel, was founded originally for Benedictines and transferred to the Cistercians by David MacCarroll the Archbishop, who himself took the religious habit within its walls. The new (Cistercian) foundation was from Mellifont, Co. Louth. The student of monastic architecture, &c., will notice here some peculiarities—e.g., the position of the cloisters—at the north, instead of the south side of the monastic church. The student aforesaid will find much to interest him in the remains of the Dominican Priory of Cashel; these last he will find in a back street of the town. Specially worthy of study is its fine east window of thirteenth century style. This house was founded by Archbishop McKelly in 1243.

At the end of the lecture the party underwent the inevitable ordeal of the camera. Some time still remained till the luncheon hour, and Mr. Geraghty, formerly of Co. Louth, the organist of the beautiful parish church, kindly favoured us with an organ recital, which was much appreciated.

We had to leave Cashel at 2 p.m. and the famous Holy Cross Abbey, though not far distant, could not be included in the itinerary; to heighten our regrets it was a June day of mildest beauty, wherefore, many of us questioned whether it was worth while to undertake an outing with so much railway journey and so little real excursion in it. But to have seen that great group of buildings, dismantled, desolate, upraised, pitiable in its story of the arrested progress of a nation, inspiring in its endurance, sphinx-like in its majesty, that is an experience of rare delight of which no archæologist if he be sincere, no Irishman if he be worthy, would count the cost.

S. O'C.



Annual Report, 1912.

DURING the year 1912 there have been nine meetings of the Council of the Society, all held with kind permission in the Free Library, Dundalk. The attendances of each member of the Council are herewith given, and as the elections brought forth no change in the personnel, a complete record is possible :—Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, 1 ; Mrs. C. S. Whitworth, 4 ; Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., 2 ; Wm. Tempest, J.P., 0 ; T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., 0 ; H. G. Tempest, 8 ; Redmond Magrath, 7 ; J. W. Turner, J.P., 6 ; Patrick Mathews, 0 ; Rev. P. Lyons, Adm., 6 ; Miss L. Patteson, 7 ; Rev. J. Quinn, 9 ; Rev. T. Gogarty, 0 ; J. N. Armstrong, 4 ; Dr. Wm. Bradley, 0 ; George O'Reilly, 2 ; Miss Comerford, 9.

Seeing that *de facto* the members of the Council are, and for a long time have been selected from residents of the towns, I would suggest that Committee Meetings be held alternately in Dundalk and Drogheda and Ardee. This course would secure a more evenly balanced representation.

It is usual to hold two General Meetings of the Society—one in Drogheda and one in Dundalk ; this year it was found impossible to do so owing to some unforeseen engagements of one of our lecturers. On the 28th May a very interesting lecture was given to us by Rev. Luke Donnellan, C.C., Crossmaglen. The Lecture, which will be found in this issue, dealt with the origin and sources of some of our most popular Irish airs, and was capably illustrated on the piano by Mr. Siraux, St. Patrick's, Dundalk. It was listened to by a large and representative audience. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Matthew Comerford, seconded by Mr. Arthur S. Coulter, B.A., and eloquently supported by Mr. J. N. Armstrong.

In the matter of ancient monuments not much general work has been got in, the chief concern being Dun Dealgan ; many, in fact extensive, structural repairs have been made to the museum and the souterrain underneath the Dun has been cleared out and made accessible. This latter work is noted elsewhere. Some useful alterations in the surroundings of Dunmahon Castle have been made by the owner, Mr. John Connon, and now the public can have convenient access to that fine old stronghold. During the year the Society had to interfere in the destruction of a ruin of hoary and venerable appearance in the Greenore district. A committee of enquiry found that the building in question was not genuinely ancient or of historical importance, but the Society welcomes the spirit of the rightly minded friends of history who brought the matter under the Council's notice. The old Bellew tombstone, Castletown, has been restored, secured and set up ; the work was done under the supervision of a sub-committee, and a report will be found elsewhere. Lord Bellew having been satisfied of the genuineness of the monument bore all expenses. On the whole the Society has shown an activity in its various fields of duty that is worthy of the patronage and loyal support accorded to it both inside Louth and beyond the borders.

S. O'C.

County Louth Archaeological Society's Account to December 31st, 1912.

1912.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	1912.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1—	Balance in Bank	...	Dec. 31—	Secretary's Expenses	... 1 6 2
Dec. 31—	Subscriptions	...	Dec. 31—	Treasurer's do.	... 0 15 0
			July 23—	Mr. Tempest, on a/c.	... 30 0 0
			Sept. 19—	Do., do.	... 20 0 0
			Dec. 19—	Do., do.	... 4 9 5
			Dec. 31—	Balance in Bank	... 6 18 6
		<u>£63 9 1</u>			<u>£63 9 1</u>

LIABILITIES—NIL.

14/1/12.

Audited and found correct—E. WARD, *Hon. Auditor*, Manager Ulster Bank, Dundalk.

L. PATTESON, *Hon. Treasurer*.

Dun Dealgan Fund Report, 1912.

We are glad to report continued improvement in the condition of the Fort, House and Museum.

There were over 1060 visitors between November 3rd, 1911, and November 22nd, 1912, who brought us £10 odd toward upkeep. Many people were surprised at the results which we have been able to show in the short time since the Fund was started.

Out-of-doors, repairs have been continued, fences and walls made good and woodwork repainted where necessary. The thinning of the timber has been finished, to the great improvement of the place. There are now, (a) a wide view over Cooley Point, the town and bay of Dundalk down to Collon Hills, (b) vistas towards Ardee and smaller glimpses of Slieve Gullion and the Fews. From the turret the complete circle of the horizon is in view. On the other hand, the passer-by can now see the actual earthwork and not merely a tree-clump. Grass is clothing the slopes of mount, fosse and rampart. The sale of the timber brought in £18 10s.

The shrubs and plants, for which we are indebted to thoughtful friends, are on the whole in a flourishing condition, considering the exposed position.

The access to the top turret of the house, from which alone the complete panorama can be seen, was very awkward when the place came into our hands. It was impossible to all but the agile who did not mind dusty garments, while the small slate roof suffered damage and began to let in the rain. The Committee have had a flat re-inforced concrete roof substituted, with the addition of strong and convenient stairs from the landing below.

Twelve excellent glass cases were bought from the representatives of the late Fr. Quail, P.P. of Leitrim, Co. Down, and these, placed on stands which we had made for them, are a very useful addition to our furniture.

During the year there have been the following

ADDITIONS TO THE EXHIBITS.

TO THE LOAN COLLECTIONS : *To Morris Collection from Henry Morris*—Rare type of bronze halbert with 3 rivets (see page 42), very fine yellow-bronze leaf-pattern spear-head (see page 42), 12 stone celts, 1 flint axe, 10 flint arrows and spear-heads, 1 iron cruse or lamp, 1 ancient manacle, tray for snuffers, ink stand, sword and pike head, sword walking stick, flint-lock gun rush-light holder, fragments of ancient Irish pottery.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL MUSEUM : *to Magrath Collection by Redmond Magrath*—fifteen pictures, signal-gun, sun-dial, 2 sling forks, thatching fork and piece of Mexican pottery. By *Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., H.M.L.*—late 18th century brass ecclesiastical ornament with figure of St. Luke, metal animal pendant probably early mediæval Italian, phrenological snuff-box, soapstone tablets from Palestine, sugar tongs, grisset, pictures and books. By *Very Rev. Monsignor Segrave*—a silver presentation trowel. By *Mr. O'Neill* of Gudderstown, ancient bronze ring-pin (page 67). By *Mrs. J. Lawless*—ivory fan, snuff-box, whalebone and silver ladle, glass-lined pewter jug, glass-lined silver cup, silver cased booklet, old watch in carved tortoise-shell case, old rosary beads, cocoanut urn, 2 penal crosses, old tortoise-shell rimmed spectacles, and silver tube cross. By *Rev. F. Carolan, P.P.*, altar linen dated "1793, Jas. Marron," silver coin of Pius IX, autograph of Most Rev. Primate Dickson and Repeal Association card. By *John Taaffe*, St. Patrick's Terrace, Dundalk—iron rush-light holder and stand with tallow candles, rush-lights and rosin lights, old wooden pipe head, clock and old china cup. By *Mrs. Joseph Parks*—a fine albatross skin, complete with head, feet and wings. By *Rev. L. Donnellan, C.C.*—a leaden crucifix from Creggan. Also a Chinese idol by *J. M. Johnson*, silver Chinese opium pipe and knife by *Sergt. Sheridan, R.I.C.*, metal sword-stick by *C. A. Duffy, J.P.*, copper sun-dial by *C. D. King*, Annagassan, pike-head found at Dun Dealgan by *Austen Gernon*, photograph of baptismal trough by *P. L. Macardle*, case of bird's eggs by *Patrick O'Connell*, sailors epitome (old) by *Capt. Adair*, 32 coins by *Mrs. Quinn*, Castletown Road, 2 coins by *Peter Dunne*, seal-impressions by *Trevor Tempest*, copper object (? charcoal footwarmer) by *H. G. Tempest*.

ACQUIRED BY THE COMMITTEE—from the collection of late Fr. Quail, P.P., of Leitrim, Co. Down, through energy of Henry Morris—27 quern stones of various sizes and types, 11 hand hammer-stones, various types, (also 12 cases, as mentioned above). Plants have been very kindly presented by Mrs. Coulter, Mr. Donaldson and others, and laurels from Sir H. Bellingham.

The souterrain or "cave" in the Dún was carefully cleaned out and examined. A plan and description will be found on page 25. The earth which filled 8 or 9 feet of the passage from floor to roof was so hard that it had to be picked out with a slater's hammer and the small size

of the passage made this a very wearying and troublesome task. The souterrain is now open for inspection, but it is inadvisable to go into it alone, for fear of any possible (tho' improbable) fall of roof-stones or earth.

Our caretaker (will someone give us the Irish word ?) has been assiduous and enthusiastic in his work.

It was hoped to have held another open-air Pageant to add somewhat to our depleted coffers, and the Dundalk branch of the Gaelic League kindly undertook to prepare episodes from the Battle of Clontarf. Arrangements were also made with the Fiach Dubh or Black-Raven Fingal Pipers' Band of Lusk, who most kindly offered their assistance. Unfortunately the Pageant had to be postponed and eventually abandoned, as the Gaelic League found themselves unable to produce it. The net result is a small loss in money and considerable dissipated energy. Nevertheless we are grateful to the Gaelic League for the trouble to which they went.

The Students and Staff of the new Irish Summer College of St. Brigid at Omeath, visited the Dún by invitation in September, and were received by Mr. Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., Vice-President, and the Hon. Secretaries to the Society and to the Dún Dealgan Fund. Mr. Henry Morris also met the students and gave them a short talk on the historic spots within sight and on the Flint, Stone and Bronze Objects in the Museum. The latter theme has been extended by him and will be found elsewhere in this JOURNAL. It is intended to print it as a booklet for the visitors to the Museum. A vote of thanks to the Society and to Mr. Morris was proposed by Professor Eoin MacNeill, Principal of the College and carried with acclamation. We wish other societies or school classes would follow this example; our Society will always be ready to welcome and try to interest them.

Two new photographic post card views of the Dún and house have been added to those for sale at the Museum, while there is a steady, if not large, sale of the Dún Dealgan Booklet and Fr. Skelly's "Cuchulainn."

The Football Competition for the Cuchulainn Shield is in progress at time of writing.

To turn to Finance, our most difficult problem, the attached statement will show the receipts and payments. Put shortly, it shows that we have paid off all the initial cost of the property, of purchase, repairs, circularising, cases, &c., except £23 odd and £45 advanced by our guarantors. We were enabled this year to pay Mr. O'Connell the final instalment of his out-of-pocket costs on the purchase. We wish to put on record our appreciation of his generosity in carrying through the very complex and difficult purchase from the Courts, without payment from us, other than of the money he himself paid out.

Our probable annual entrance money and profit on sale of cards, &c., will be, say £12, the probable annual expenditure on coal, insurance, postages, &c. (excluding rates and structural repairs) will be about £11 10s. od. The subscriptions this year amounted to only £18 17s. 6d.

We have raised in all and paid away about £354 including entrance money, &c., while we are left to face a new year with the small amount to our credit of £13 11s. 9d. On the other hand the people of County Louth have to *their* credit a public monument unique as being the home of their earliest chief, and a museum such as few provincial Irish towns can boast of. It rests with them to show they are a credit to the stock from which they spring.

Application was made with reference to the rating of Dún Dealgan, and we are glad to report that the Commissioners have agreed that it is carried on for the public good and not for profit. The County Council on receipt of a petition praying for a refund of the year's rates paid (£5 13s.) decided to sanction the refund on the grounds given. This was vetoed by the L.G.B., but we are making further efforts.

Attempts have been made to interest Louthmen and Irishmen generally in the United States, but up to the present the result is not large, and is indeed all due to Mr. Joseph P. Callan of Milwaukee, who sent us £2. Those who have friends in America should send them our booklet.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DURING YEAR.

George Macan, Esq.	£0 10 0	Sir H. Bellingham, Bart., H.M.L.	
Captain Shelton	1 0 0	(second subscription) ..	£5 2 6
Earl of Gainsborough	1 0 0	Marchioness of Bute (2nd subs.)	5 0 0
Captain Wilkins	1 0 0	Miss E. O'Mahony, Dublin (2nd	
Philip Callan, Esq., Dowdstown ..	0 10 0	subscription) ..	0 5 0
Joseph Dunne, Esq., Washington ..	0 10 0	Jos. P. Callan, Esq., Milwaukee	2 0 0
H. C. Backhouse, Esq.	2 0 0		
			£18 17 6

HARRY G. TEMPEST,

Hon. Sec. to the Fund.

DÚN DEALGAN FUND BALANCE SHEET, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 21ST, 1912.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Nov. 3—Cash in Bank	£31 18 1	£ s. d.	Dec. 4—Fire Insurance, 11/-; April 26th, 15/-;	£ s. d.	
Cash in hands	8 17 3½	40 15 4½	September 24th, 10/-	1 16 0	
1912—Subscriptions to Dec. 21, 1912		18 17 6	5—Picture Postcards, bal. Booklets a/c, &c., on a/c	5 0 0	
Entrance Fees to Museum		9 12 11	18—Do., do., on a/c	5 0 0	
Donation Box at Mount		0 6 9½	5—Legal Costs of Purchase from Courts,		
Sale of Trees		18 10 0	Daniel O'Connell, on a/c	5 0 0	
Sale of "Dún Dealgan" Booklets		1 10 9	18—Legal Costs of Purchase, clear receipt given	7 10 0	
Sale of Picture Postcards		2 18 11	allowing £16 7s. 2d.		
Property Tax Refunded		0 16 0	5—Advertising Pageant, 1911, <i>Democrat</i> , 11/-;	1 12 0	
			<i>Examiner</i> , 10/6; <i>Herald</i> , 10/6		
			6—Advertising Pageant, 1911, <i>Irish Times</i> , 5/-;	0 10 0	
			<i>Freeman's Journal</i> , 5/-		
			6—T. Williamson—Bal. to date for material for		
			repairs, &c.	5 3 3	
			9—Flag, per R. McClellan	0 15 0	
			21—Repairing Showcase, Stands, &c., B. Patteson	2 18 6	
			& Co., to date	0 15 0	
			Feb. 28—Coal for Mount, T. & J. Connick, bal. for 1911	5 0 0	
			Dec. 18—Do., do., for 1912	8 13 1	
			April 29—Half Year's Rates	2 16 10	
			May 13—Manist & Co., hoisting flag pole	1 0 0	
			June 1—Querns, Glass Cases, &c., Repts. Fr. Quail	7 0 0	
			Dec. 18—Concrete Roof & Staircase, J. Wynne on a/c	5 0 0	
			18—Painting, Papering, &c., P. Rice bal. of a/c	7 14 7	
			" 18—"Pageant, 1912," printing and piano hire	1 19 0	
			Jan. 13—Plaster Ornament for Signboard	0 12 0	
			Sundries from Petty Cash Account	4 11 2	
			Dec. 21—Cash in Bank	13 16 9	
				£93 8 3	

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES—

Guarantors' Cheques	£45 0 0
General Accounts	23 0 0

ASSETS—

Cash in hands	13 16 9
---------------	---------

December 30th, 1912.

Examined and found correct.

E. WARD, Manager, Ulster Bank, Ltd., Dundalk.

APPENDIX.

LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1903.)

OBJECTS.

I. To preserve, examine, and illustrate all ancient monuments and memorials of County Louth, and adjoining districts.

II. To study the arts, manners and customs of the past to which these monuments belong.

III. To find out all that is ascertainable about the history of Louth and surrounding districts.

IV. To establish a museum or museums in the County where objects of antiquarian interest may be preserved.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called "The Louth Archæological Society," and shall be non-political and non-sectarian.

2. The Society shall consist of Honorary Members, Members and Associates.

3. The Annual Subscription of Honorary Members shall be 10/-; of Members, 5/-

4. All Subscriptions fall due and are payable in the January of each year.

5. Every Honorary Member and Member has the right of free admission to all Meetings and Lectures of the Society, and also of receiving a copy of all publications of the Society.

6. The Society shall be governed by a President, four Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treas., Hon. Sec., and a Council of ten, of which four shall form a quorum.

7. The Officers are ex-officio Members of the Council.

8. Only Hon. Members or Members shall be eligible for election to the Council.

9. The Officers and Council shall be elected by the Hon. Members and Members at the Annual General Meeting in each year, the date of such Meeting to be appointed by the Council.

MEETINGS.

10. The Society shall meet four times in each year, on such days as the Council shall consider most convenient, when lectures may be delivered or papers read and discussed on

historical or archæological subjects, and objects of antiquarian interest may be examined.

11. Besides these General Meetings the Council may arrange for Evening Meetings, for reading and discussing papers, and also for excursions to places of historical or antiquarian interest.

12. The General Meetings of the Society shall not be held in the same town, but shall circulate among three or four of the most important centres in the County. At each General Meeting the place of the next such Meeting shall be decided on.

PAPERS.

13. No paper shall be read before the Society without being first submitted to and approved of by the Council.

14. All matters concerning existing religious or political differences shall be excluded from the papers to be read and the discussions to be held at the Meetings of the Society.

15. The Council shall determine the order in which the papers shall be read, and also those papers, or the parts thereof, which shall be published.

16. All papers read before the Society shall thenceforth be the property of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS.

17. The Council shall issue—provided the funds permit—at least one journal or publication during the year, containing such papers or parts of digests of papers, and other matter relating to the Society or its proceedings, as the Council shall consider fit.

GENERAL.

18. Amendments, or addition to the objects, constitution, and rules of the Society, can only be made at the Annual General Meeting.

19. Only Hon. Members or Members can propose such amendments or additions; and notice of any such motions must be lodged with the Hon. Sec. at least one month before the date of the Annual General Meeting

County Louth Archaeological Society.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1912-13:

President : Sir HENRY BELLINGHAM, Bart., H.M.L., Castle Bellingham

Vice- { Mrs. C. S. WHITWORTH, Blackrock, Dundalk.

Presidents : { JOSEPH T. DOLAN, M.A., Ardee.

{ WM. TEMPEST, J.P., Dundalk.

{ T. M. HEALY, K.C., M.P., Chapelizod.

Hon. Treasurer : Miss PATTESON, Innisfail, Dundalk.

Hon. Secretary : Rev. JAMES QUINN, C.C., Ballybarrack, Dundalk.

Council : Miss SALLIE COMERFORD, Dundalk.

H. G. TEMPEST, Dundalk.

R. MAGRATH, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.

Rev. T. GOGERTY, C.C., Ardee.

J. W. TURNER, M.A., J.P., Demesne House, Dundalk.

Rev. P. LYONS, S.T.L., Adm., Dundalk.

GEORGE O'REILLY, 30 Trinity Street, Drogheda.

Dr. WM. BRADLEY, J.P., Laurence Street, Drogheda.

J. N. ARMSTRONG, Elmstead House, Dundalk.

P. MATHEWS, Dundalk.

MEMBERS:

N.B.—In accordance with a resolution of the Council, the names of those whose subscriptions are three years in arrear have been removed from the list of members. The Journal is not sent to those two years in arrear. An asterisk () denotes an honorary member subscribing 10/- a year.*

ARRAN, EARL OF, Ravensdale, Dundalk.

ARCHER, W. A., Steam-packet Quay Drogheda.

ARMSTRONG, J. N., C.I.R., Elmstead House, Dundalk.

ARMSTRONG, G. A., Jocelyn Street, Dundalk.

* BACKHOUSE, H. C., Dundalk.

BAILEY, W. E., Steam-packet Company, Drogheda.

BAILEY, Mrs., Blackrock, Dundalk.

* BALFOUR, B. R., D.L., Townley Hall, Drogheda.

BELLEW, BERNARD GERALD, Drumin, Dunleer.

* BELLEW, The Hon. Mrs. R., Beacon Lodge, Christchurch, Hants.

BELLEW, Lady, Barmeath, Dunleer.

BELLEW, Lord, Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny.

* BELLINGHAM, Sir HENRY, Bart., H.M.L., Castle Bellingham.

BELLINGHAM, Mrs., Dunany House, Dunleer.

BELLINGHAM, EUDO, Dunany House, Dundalk.

BLACK, JOSEPH, Port Ballintrae, Co. Antrim.

BRETT, Sir CHARLES, 9 Chichester Street, Belfast.

BRODIGAN, J. H., Glen Deep, G.M., Germinston, Transvaal.

BRODIGAN, Miss, Sunnyside, Oakley Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

BROWN, STEPHEN, Ard Caien, Naas, Co. Kildare.

BRUNSKILL, Rev. T. R., Rector St. Mary's, Drogheda.

BRADY, Rev. J. W., S.T.L., Armagh.

BUCKLEY, JAMES, 11 Homefield Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.

BUTE, MARCHIONESS OF, Mount Stuart, Rothesay.

BUTLER, Mrs. WOOLSEY, Milestown, Castlebellingham.

BYRNE, FELIX, Dublin Street, Dundalk.

BRADLEY, Dr., Drogheda.

BUTLER, J. G. W., Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

CAIRNES, A. B., Listoke, Drogheda.

CAMPBELL, MICHAEL J., Ballug Castle, Carlingford.

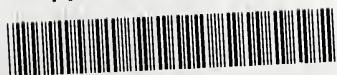
- CAROLAN, Rev. FRANCIS, P.P., Tullyallen, Drogheda.
 CAROLAN, PAUL, Earl Street, Dundalk.
 CARRIGAN, Very Rev. W., D.D., P.P., Durrow, Queen's County.
 CARROLL, V. S., Dundalk House, Dundalk.
 CARAHER, P. J., Maine, Castlebellingham.
 CHATTERTON, S. D. S., C.I., Mill House, Dundalk.
 CHESTER, Miss, Belgrave Square, London.
 CLARKE, Very Rev. Canon, P.P., Haggardstown, Dundalk.
 CLIFF, Major, Fane Valley, Dundalk.
 COCHRANE, ROBERT, C.B., Pres. R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin.
 COLEMAN, Rev. AMBROSE, O.P., Sligo.
 COLEMAN, B. L., Ballybarrack House, Dundalk.
 COLLIER, Mrs. PATRICK, The Dales, Clogherhead.
 COMERFORD, Miss S., St. Leonard's, Dundalk.
 COMERFORD, MATTHEW, Jocelyn Place, Dundalk.
 CONNOLLY, JAMES, J.P., Rassan, Hackballscross, Dundalk.
 COOKE, JOHN, M.A., M.R.I.A., Morehampton Road, Dublin.
 COULTER, A. S., Seatown House, Dundalk.
 CRAWFORD, JAS., Seatown Gardens, Dundalk.
 DALY, P. J.
 DANE, J. W., Abbeyfield, Naas, Co. Kildare.
 DAY, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill, Cork.
 DEERY, PATRICK, Church Street, Dundalk.
 DIX, E. R. M'CLINTOCK, 17, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 DOLAN, SEUMAS, Maynooth College, Co. Kildare.
 DOLAN, JOSEPH T., M.A., Ardee.
 DONNELLAN, Rev. LUKE C., C.C., Crossmaglen, Dundalk.
 DONNELLY, The Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Canea, Dublin.
 DREW, PATRICK, T.C., West Street, Drogheda.
 DUFFY, Mrs. C. A., Seatown Place, Dundalk.
 FILGATE, WM. DE SALIS, D.L., Lisrenny, Ardee.
 FILGATE, T. F., Lisrenny, Ardee.
 FINIGAN, Miss LILY, Shop Street, Drogheda.
 FITZMAURICE, Rev. E. B., O.S.F., Franciscan Convent, Drogheda.
 FITZGERALD, PERCY, 37 Fitzgeorge's Road, Eccleston Square, London.
 * FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., J.P., Kilkea Castle, Magenay, Co. Kildare,
 * FLYNN, Mrs. J. J., Hibernian Bank, Dundalk.
 FORTESCUE, Mrs., Stephenstown, Dundalk.
 FREE LIBRARY, Dundalk.
 GARSTIN, JOHN RIBTON, D.L., M.R.I.A., Ex-President R.S.A., Braganstown, Castlebellingham
 GOGARTY, Rev. THOMAS, C.C., Ardee.
 GORE, JOHN, Solicitor, Cavendish Row, Dublin.
 GREEN, Mrs. R. T., 36 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, London.
 HACKETT, J. D., Nicoll's Copper Works, Laurel Hill, Long Island, New York.
 HARRISON, Rev. S. L., Castlebellingham.
 HOLYWOOD, THOMAS, Bridge Street Dundalk.
 HEALY, Mrs. T. M., Glenaulin, Chapelizod, Dublin.
 HEALY, T. M., K.C., M.P., Glenaulin, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.
 HEARNE, M. G., Seatown Place, Dundalk.
 HENRY, Mrs., Richardstown Castle, Dunleer.
 HUGHES, PATRICK, Park Street, Dundalk.
 JACKSON, Sir THOMAS, Bart., Stansted, Essex.
 JENNINGS, JOSEPH T., Seatown, Dundalk.
 JOHNSON, Mrs. J. M., Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.
 * JONES, Miss, Forthill, Dundalk.
 * JONES, Colonel, Lisnawilly, Dundalk.
 * JONES, Captain BRYAN, Lisnawilly, Dundalk.
 KEARNEY, MATHEW, M.D., Jocelyn Street, Dundalk.
 KENNEDY, J. O'H., Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.
 KERR, Rev. M., C.C., Parochial House, Dundalk.
 KIERAN, M. J., Solicitor, St. Laurence Street, Drogheda.
 LOGUE, H. E., Cardinal, Ard Coeli, Armagh.
 LAVELLE, Rev. JOHN, St. Peter's, Drogheda.
 * LAWLESS, Rev. N., P.P., Faughart, Dundalk.
 LEDOUX, Rev. Prebendary L. P. T., B.D., Rector St. Peter's, Drogheda.

* Honorary Member.

- LARDNER, H. W., Swan Park, Monaghan.
 LEAHY, M. D., Stapleton Place, Dundalk.
 LESLIE, G. J., Brunswick Row, Dundalk.
 LESLIE, Rev. J. B., M.A., Kilsaran, Castlebellingham.
 * LOFTIE (late), HENRY P., J.P., Dromiskin.
 LYONS, Rev. P., S.T.L., Adm., Dundalk.
 MACADOREY, JACK., Jocelyn Street, Dundalk.
 MACALESTER, CHARLES, Castle Road, Dundalk.
 MACARDLE, T. CALLAN, J.P., Dundalk.
 MACARDLE, JOSEPH, Rampark, Dundalk.
 MACARDLE, P. L., Francis Street, Dundalk.
 MACCANN, Mrs. FRANK, The Crescent, Dundalk.
 MACCAFFREY, Rev. JAMES, PH.D., Maynooth.
 M'CLINTOCK, Miss, Drumcar, Dunleer.
 M'CLINTOCK, Very Rêv. Dean, Drumcar, Dunleer.
 M'CLINTOCK, H. F., 16 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.
 M'KENNA, Rev. JAMES E., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
 MACCORMACK, Miss, St. Alphonsus Road, Dundalk.
 MACCOURT, JAMES, Dundalk.
 MACKEN, P., c/o Messrs. H. F. & J. McCann, Dundalk.
 MACDONNELL, P., St. Mary's College, Dundalk.
 MACDOUGAL, ALEXANDER, Oakhurst, Westcombe Park, London, E.C.
 MCGAHON, T. F., Editor "Dundalk Democrat."
 * MCGLONE, Rev. Canon M., Rosslea, Clones.
 MACHUGH, FRANK, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A.
 MACIVOR, Mrs. LUCY, Castle Street, Ardee.
 MACKINLEY, JOSEPH, Seatown Place, Dundalk.
 MACKEOWN, Rev. MICHAEL, C.C., Dunleer.
 MACKEOWN, Miss, *Drogheda Argus*, Drogheda.
 * MACMAHON, CHARLES, Solicitor, Brookfield, Dundalk.
 * MACNEILL, TELFORD, Mountpleasant, Dundalk.
 * MACNEILL, Mrs. T., Mountpleasant, Dundalk.
 McNEICE, Rev. F., C.C., Crossmaglen.
 MACGRATH, REDMOND, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.
 M'DONNELL, Rev. ANTHONY, C.C., Drogheda.
 MACKAY, J., Priorland, Dundalk.
 MACKEEVER, JOSEPH, Stickillen, Ardee.
 MAGAURAN, P., Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.
 MAGUIRE, Mr., Mooremount, Dunleer.
 MAGUIRE, Mrs. Mooremount, Dunleer.
 MARTIN, JOSEPH, St. Malachy's, Dundalk.
 MASSEREENE & FERRARD, The Viscount, Oriel Temple, Collon.
 MATHEWS, PATRICK, Editor *Examiner*, Dundalk.
 MILLS, C. J., Editor *Dundalk Herald*, Dundalk.
 MILNE, ALEXANDER, Manager Provincial Bank, Drogheda.
 MOORE, Dr., J.P., Ardee.
 MOORE, PETER, 13 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.
 MORRIS, HENRY, 7 Clarendon Street, Derry.
 MOYNAGH, STEPHEN, Solicitor, Roden Place, Dundalk.
 MURPHY, J. H., Solicitor, Dundalk.
 MURPHY, FRANCIS, Customs & Excise, Cardiff.
 MURRAY, Miss, 1 Lisnawilly Road, Dundalk.
 MURRAY, Rev. LAWRENCE, St. Thomas' College, St. Paul's, Minnesota, U.S.A.
 * NATIONAL LIBRARY, Dublin.
 NEARY, C. M., Cookstown, Ardee.
 O'CARROLL, MICHAEL, Haggardstown, Dundalk.
 O'COIGLEY, Rev. A., O.P., The Priory, Dominick Street, Dublin.
 O'CONNELL, DANIEL, Solicitor, Francis Street, Dundalk.
 O'CONNELL, PATRICK, Earl Street, Dundalk.
 O'CONNELL, PETER H., M.D., Roden Place, Dundalk.
 O'CUINN, PADRAIC, Customs and Excise, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
 O DONGHAILE, DOMNAL, Chemist, Dungannon.
 O'DOWD, PEADAR, Castletown Road, Dundalk.
 O'HANLUAIN, ENRI, M.S., 14 Seafort Parade, Blackrock, Dublin.
 O'LOUGHLIN, A. G., Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.

- O'MUNAIN, SEOIRSE, 29 Garville Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.
 O'NEILL, MRS. LIZZIE, Jocelyn Place, Dundalk.
 O'REILLY, WM. J., R.M., Kevitt House, Crossdoney.
 O'REILLY, GEORGE, Trinity Street, Drogheda.
 O'SEARCAIGH, Colaiste Comhghall, Belfast.
 O'TALLAN, SEUMAS, Duleek, Drogheda.
 PARLIN, REV. H., St. Paul's, Tyndall Street, Cardiff.
 PARR, DR., Laurence Street, Drogheda.
 PATTESON, MISS L., Innisfail, Dundalk.
 PEPPER, COLONEL, Ballygarth Castle, Julianstown, County Meath.
 PLUNKET, HON. MISS G., Ballymascanlon House.
 PLUNKET, HON. MISS K., Ballymascanlon House.
 PRESIDENT, The Very Rev., St. Mary's College, Dundalk.
 QUIN, REV. M. J., P.P., Carlingford.
 QUINN, REV. JAMES, C.C., Ballybarrack, Dundalk.
 QUINN, AUGUSTINE, The Beeches, Seaview Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
 RECTOR, The Rev., St. Joseph's, Dundalk.
 RODEN, EARL OF, Tollymore Park, Bryansford, Co. Down.
 ROGERS, VERY REV. CANON, P.P., Ardee.
 * ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, Dublin.
 * ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, Dublin.
 ROCHE, AUGUSTINE, M.P., King Street, Cork.
 * RUSHE, D. C., Far Meehul, Monaghan.
 SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, Dublin.
 SCOTT, MRS., Stapleton Place, Dundalk.
 SEARANCKE, SAMUEL H., Howth.
 SEGRAVE, VERY REV. MONSIGNOR, P.P., St. Peter's, Drogheda.
 SHORT, REV. C., C.C., Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
 SKELLY, REV. A. M., O.P., St. Dominick's Monastery, Bush & Steiner Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
 SKUCE, MRS. A. K., National Bank, Dundalk.
 SKUCE, A. K., National Bank, Dundalk.
 SMALL, JOHN F., Coroner, Newry.
 SMITH, MISS MARGARET, Greenhills, Drogheda.
 STEEN, DR. P. J., Ardee.
 STOURTON, HON. MRS., Southgate, Castlebellingham.
 SWAN, ALAN, Red Barns House, Dundalk.
 SWANZY, REV. HENRY B., M.A., Omeath.
 TAAFFE, MRS. JOHN, Louth House, Louth.
 TAAFFE, JOHN, 2 St. Patrick's Terrace, Dundalk.
 TEMPEST, WILLIAM, J.P., Douglas Place, Dundalk.
 TEMPEST, HARRY G., *Dundalgan Press*, Dundalk.
 TURNER, JOHN WILLIAM, M.A., J.P., Demesne House, Dundalk.
 TURNER, MRS. J. W., Demesne House, Dundalk.
 TOHALL, REV. H. F., B.D., C.C., Dundalk.
 UPTON, A. S., M.R.I.A., Moate, Co. Westmeath.
 URQUHART, F., Fellow Baliol College, Oxford.
 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Dublin.
 WALSH, R. W., J.P., Williamstown House, Castlebellingham.
 WARD, EDWARD, Ulster Bank, Dundalk.
 WARD, P., Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.
 WHITWORTH, C. S., Blackrock, Dundalk.
 * WHITWORTH, MRS. C. S., Blackrock, Dundalk.
 WILLIAMS, DAVID., C.E., Dundalk.

3/23/2009
PT 161670 1 30 00



HF GROUP - IN

